FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 172 *5 September 1985*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Foreign Ministers Issue 'Joint Declaration' [DPA] A 1
Ministers Pressuring Contadora [Managua Radio Sandino] A 2

BOLIVIA

President Optimistic About Economic Policy C 1
COB Strike Protests Government Measures C 1
COB Outlines Strike Policy C 1
Government Declares Strike Illegal C 2
Interior Minister on Strike C 2
Strike Activities Reported C 3
Further Report C 3
President To Address UN General Assembly C 3

CHILE

Del Valle Labels U.S. Reactions 'Interference' E 1
Pinochet Threatens To Adopt Stronger Policy E 1
Reportage on Incidents During Day of Protest E 2
Students Clash With Carabineros E 2
University Closes E 2
16 Bombings in Santiago E 2
Youth Dies From Wounds E 3
Blackouts Reported E 3
Demonstrations in Valparaiso, Concepcion E 3
Demonstrations in Antofagasta E 4
Protest Leaders Report Results E 4
Government Communique Replies to National Accord E 5

COLOMBIA

Chilean, Salvadoran Embassies Attacked F 1
Police Prevent Bombings at U.S., Other Embassies F 1
M-19 Leader 'Uno' Reportedly Visits Libya F 1
Deaths From 2 Sep Clash With M-19 May Reach 24 F 1

PERU

Attempted Republican Guard Mutiny Discovered J 1
Guard Denies Insubordination J 1
President Denies Being Communist, Marxist J 2
Garcia Says Oil Firms Will Have To Pay Taxes J 2
Foreign Minister Concerned Over U.S. Debt Policy J 2

VENEZUELA

Foreign Minister Consalvi Leaves for Guatemala L 1
Main Labor Group Accepts Foreign Debt Refinancing L 1
Briefs: Oil Reserves; Cocaine Seized L 2

MEXICO

Diplomatic Ties With El Salvador Restored M 1
Government Renegotiates Foreign Debt M 1
International Reserves Decrease by $649 Million M 1

PANAMA

Workers Burst Into Assembly, Issue Demands N 1
Foreign Minister Abadia Views Contadora Efforts N 1
[LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL 1 Sep]
Ardito Barletta Opens Assembly Session 1 Sep N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Posts on Northern Border To Be Reinforced P 1
DIS Searching for Contras in Northern Area P 1

EL SALVADOR

Church Spokesmen View Colomoncagua Incidents P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 3 Sep]
Radio Farabundo Marti on Colomoncagua Attack P 2
FMLN Broadcasts August Military Report P 3
[Radio Farabundo Marti]

GUATEMALA

Police Report 225 Arrested During Disturbances P 4
AFP Reports 8 Killed P 4
Troops Occupy University Campus P 5
Mejia Victores Addresses Nation P 5
Possibility of Coup Dismissed P 6
Rector Comments on Army Occupation of University P 7
Calls Raid 'Historical Error' P 7
Subversion Charges Rejected P 8
Assembly Condemns Occupation P 8
Further Street Demonstrations Expected P 9
Violence Erupts as Markets Ordered To Close P 9
Government Cancels Transportation Rate Increase P 9
Disturbances Continue Despite Fare Cancellation P 10
USAC Rector Says Army To Withdraw 5 September P 10
Downtown Area 'Calm'; Antiriot Platoons Posted P 11
Central Bank Chief Says Country's Future 'Poor' P 11

HONDURAS

Government Does Not Support Noriega's Efforts P 11
[TIEMPO 30 Aug]
Paz Barnica on Funneling of Aid to U.S. Contras P 12
[TIEMPO 29 Aug]
Paz Barnica Admits Error on Missing Persons Report P 12
[TIEMPO 29 Aug]
Gen Lopez Reyes Calls for New Attitude, Unity P 13
Clergy Says Military Persecuting Priests P 13
[TIEMPO 30 Aug]
'Cabanas-85' Maneuvers With U.S. Conclude P 14
Refugee Commissioner Accuses Army of Abuse P 15
National Fuel Supply Low Due to Strike P 16
Refinery Remains Closed P 16

NICARAGUA

D. Ortega Congratulates Libya's Al-Qadhdafi P 17
Ortega Congratulates Vietnam on Anniversary P 17
Presidency Announces New Appointments P 18
Humberto Ortega Discusses Defense Issues P 18
[BARRICADA 3 Sep]
U.S.-Honduran Maneuvers Rehearsal for Invasion P 20
Borge Again Calls Costa Rica to Dialogue P 21
Henry Ruiz Stresses Interest in Peace P 21
Workers Delegation Meets With GDR's Felfe P 22
Canadian Peace Mission Arrives for Visit P 22
Misura Releases UNOMASUNO Correspondent P 22

CUBA

Fire in Havana Munitions Dump Forces Evacuations Q 1
Nine Presumed Dead Q 1
SRV Justice Minister Attends Independence Ceremony Q 1
AALAPSO Leader Meets SRV Secretary in Hanoi Q 1
Gorbachev Meets With U.S. Delegation in Moscow Q 2
Reagan's Letter to Salvadoran President Viewed Q 2
Commentary Views U.S. Aid to Salvadoran Air Force Q 3
U.S. Caribbean Basin Plan Termed ' Ridiculous' Q 4
IMF Blamed for Dominican Economic, Debt Problems Q 5
Foreign Debt Document Submitted at Ottawa Meeting Q 5
Brazilian President To Decide on Renewing Ties Q 6
Peru Expects To Normalize Diplomatic Relations Q 6
Workers Support Antiapartheid Declaration Q 6
More on Support Q 6

SURINAME

Union Urges Pay Raise To End Bauxite Strike U 1
Netherlands Priest Expelled for Comments U 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

Bank Approves Withdrawals of Frozen Deposits V 1

URUGUAY

Referendum Possible on Union Activities, Strikes V 1
President Expresses Solidarity With Ecuador V 1

FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE 'JOINT DECLARATION'

PA042355 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2012 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] San Jose, 4 Sep (DPA) -- Foreign Ministers Edgardo Paz Barnica (Honduras), Rodolfo Castillo Claramount (El Salvador), and Carlos Jose Gutierrez (Costa Rica), have signed a joint declaration upon concluding a 2-day meeting in San Jose, with the attendance of Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Gustavo Santizo.

The declaration says: The foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, following a careful review of the results attained by the negotiations carried out during the past year, consider that the following is necessary to advance toward the subscription of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America:

1. Add to the document's text the agreements adopted by consensus by the five Central American countries during the first and second meetings of the plenipotentiary representatives.

2. Immediately renew the negotiations at the plenipotentiary level, to learn about and conclude the pending agreements concerning the following topics:

A) National reconciliation through a dialogue process with the political and armed opposition, in countries with deep divisions in their society, aimed at establishing democratic, pluralist, and representative systems.

B) Limitation and reduction of weapons and military forces.

C) International verification and control.

3. The foreign ministers analyzed the refugees' situation which, as a consequence of the regional crisis, has political, social, and security implications. In this concern, they recognized the constructive and humanitarian way in which the Honduran and Costa Rican Governments have handled the situation as countries that received refugees from neighboring countries; they also recognized the need to carry out volunatry repatriation programs by mutual agreement with the interested parties and with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' collaboration.

4. They reviewed, with great concern, the persistently negative effects provoked by the lack of political dialogue between the Nicaraguan Government and the various political and armed opposition groups; in this context, they issue an urgent plea to all the parties involved so that they may establish a process of broad and comprehensible conversations that effectively lead to the establishment of justice and democracy in the brother country, for the sake of a national reconciliation in Nicaragua.

5. They asserted once more their full conviction that the arms buildup begun by the Nicaraguan Government has seriously altered the terms of a national security, given the foreign links involved -- including the services of foreign military and security advisers -- and the presence of an extremely dangerous element, namely, the East-West confrontation in the Central American crisis.

6. They likewise resolved to analyze measures aimed at reorganizing the Central American economic integration process, with a concept of social goals in which equity, not personal interests, serves as the basis for inter-region relations.

In this concern, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge's initiative is a highly important factor to attain such goals; consequently, it should be carefully analyzed by the respective governments to which such a valuable initiative has been proposed.

Ministers Pressuring Contadora

PA050224 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] At a meeting in San Jose, the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras agreed to pressure the Contadora Group so that a national reconciliation process will be promoted in the countries suffering conflicts through a dialogue with the political, armed opposition, Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Gustavo Santizo attended the meeting as an observer.

After analyzing the effort made and the results obtained from Contadora negotiations in the past years, the ministers said that to advance to the signing of a peace and cooperation treaty in Central America it is essential, among other things, to include in the text of the document the agreements adopted by consensus by the five foreign ministers during the first and second meeting of plenipotentiaries, and to immediately resume the plenipotentiaries negotiations to discuss and finalize pending agreements. This calls for a dialogue between the Nicaraguan Government and the opposition which will lead to the establishment in this country of representative justice and democracy which, according to the illustrious foreign ministers meeting in the Costa Rican capital, do not exist in this country where justice and democracy are most present.

A DPA dispatch from San Jose, Costa Rica also reports the demand made by Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras regarding the limitation and reduction of arms and military troops, international verification and control, and an analysis of the conflict which is described by the refugees as a consequence of the crises in some nations in the region. Costa Rica and Honduras describe themselves as suffering from this problem. To solve it and attain the repatriation of the refugees they will request the support of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. They also accuse Nicaragua of developing an arms buildup, which has introduced a very dangerous element in the East-West confrontation and in the Central American crisis due to their (?external) ties.

In their list of demands to the Contadora governments, the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras do not mention the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, which has forced the country to defend itself at a high cost, and logically they do not refer to the crimes and terrorism carried out against our people from neighboring countries territories by the counterrevolutionary groups.

Let us await the response of the Contadora governments -- Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico -- to this list of demands from their Central American colleagues.

PRESIDENT OPTIMISTIC ABOUT ECONOMIC POLICY

PY050214 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The nation's constitutional president, Victor Paz Estenssoro, has expressed optimism about the implementation of the new economic policy because it is based on realistic measures. Following a long meeting with the congressional bloc of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, the president noted that the implementation of the new economic policy is showing that the executive branch was right in adopting it. He said that his efforts to overcome the serious crisis involving all sectors of the country are above all guided by the national interest.

COB STRIKE PROTESTS GOVERNMENT MEASURES

COB Outlines Strike Policy

PY050024 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1908 GMT 4 Sep 85

[By Amanda Davila]

[Text] La Paz, 4 Sep (EFE) -- Bolivian workers are holding their first strike against the government of Victor Paz Estenssoro, who was installed one month ago on Friday. The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has ordered a 48-hour strike throughout the country to protest the economic policy approved by the government on 29 August.

The government has already ordered police control of the streets, and it has also threatened to intervene with the Armed Forces, which have been confined to barracks since 1 September, if the workers disrupt public order.

Public and private activities are paralyzed in several districts of the country, but transportation services managed by private companies have resumed work after being allowed to increase fares 350 percent as a way of breaking the strike. No newspapers will be published today or tomorrow, and radio stations will not broadcast newscasts because the Press Workers Federation has joined the strike. This federation has harshly criticized the government's unpopular measures.

A Union Radio Network [Cadena de Radio Sindical] has been created throughout the country to broadcast the workers' antigovernment communiques.

The government has frozen salaries, liquidated several state enterprises, authorized the mass firing of workers, and increased the prices of foodstuffs, which are subject to supply and demand.

The strike was declared last night following a 6-hour meeting of COB delegates in La Paz. The meeting approved a minimum platform of 16 points. The highlights of these points are: The total rejection and abrogation of Decree 210-60, which implements the government's new economic policy; opposition to the decentralization of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol); and opposition to the use of the fiscal reserves of oil, gas, and lithium and the free commercialization of gold. The The COB also calls for a permanent struggle supporting a minimum salary with an escalator clause based on the cost of living, the defense of the popular grocery stores, and nonpayment of the foreign debt. The highlights also call for opposition to and organized resistance against the state of siege or any other type of measure that will restrict democratic freedoms.

In addition to the general strike, the COB has declared a general mobilization and the organization of protest marches and meetings against the government's economic policy, which has been termed a Pinochet-style action by the workers. The national meeting of labor delegates also decided to start legal action in Congress aimed at achieving the abrogation of the decree that implemented the new measures.

The COB's executive board has the authority to declare hunger strikes in the working centers where workers have been fired. It can also call for a general and indefinite strike as soon as it is known that repressive measures have been taken against the organized labor movement.

The COB has called on all leftist political parties and patriotic soldiers, military men, and policemen with social awareness not to dirty their hands if there is an order to repress and massacre the people.

Government Declares Strike Illegal

PY050211 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] In a cabinet meeting held on 4 September, the government declared the 48-hour strike decreed by the Bolivian Labor Federation illegal on the grounds that the Labor Law, Article 117, provides for peaceful work stoppages only after all means of conciliation have failed. The COB did not comply with this provision and limited itself to informing the Labor Ministry of the existence of a national labor conflict.

Also, Law 2565, Article 3, establishes that employers will not pay salaries during stoppages in violation of Article 105 of the General Labor Law and Article 150 of this law's regulations. In addition, the 3-day stoppage is said not to have justified cause, thus implying the rescission of the labor contract. Therefore, workers who do not return to their jobs will be liable to punishment.

As for the public sector, the General Labor Law forbids the unionization of civil servants and does not recognize the right to strike for those who work in indispensable services such as water and electricity and fuel supply.

As for the private sector, Decree 210-60 of the Government Policy, Article 62, establishes direct negotiations between employers and employees as the mechanism for the solution of labor conflicts under provisions of the General Labor Law.

Interior Minister on Strike

PY041607 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has announced that Bolivian policemen have instructions to use the least disruptive means to remove roadblocks. Barthelemy said that it would be regretful, if despite government efforts, the social situation provoked other cases similar to that of the student who was injured in a recent demonstration. Barthelemy said an inquest has been ordered to determine whether charges should be filed against the officer who fired the tear gas cartridge that injured the student. I would say it was just an accident, he said, since had the officer intended to deliberately hurt the student he could have used other means, not tear gas.

Commenting on the meeting of leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation, Barthelemy said that if the workers adopt certain measures, the government would respond accordingly. The interior minister also admitted that some rural sectors are now on strike but noted that the government cannot criticize them because they [words indistinct]. We believe, he said, that the workers themselves will have to lift these strikes some time.

Strike Activities Reported

PY050139 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] [In progress]... Decentralized agencies, such as (COMO) and CONAVI [National Council on Housing] closed their doors. As for the activities in the Central Bank and the state bank, they were partially carried out by their executives and high-ranking officials. The offices of the Bolivian Mining Corporation were closed, and no one worked at the state-run mines. Bolivian Government Oil Deposits operated with 70 percent of its employees. The Entre Rios plant did not sell gasoline, but in La Paz, gasoline stations were selling gasoline as usual.

In the private sector, according to information provided by ASOBAN [Bankers Association], the commercial banks were open for business. It has been reported, although not officially, that industrial sector activities in La Paz were cut by 20 percent. In Cochabamba, 10 percent of the factories were paralyzed, while in Santa Cruz industrial activities continued with 30 percent of the work force. Commercial activities were normal throughout the country.

Further Report

PY050239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 4 Sep (AFP) -- The first day of strikes decreed by the Bolivian Labor Confederation, COB, has ended without incident.

The strike paralyzed the country's industrial sector, air and railroad transportation, and universities. By contrast, the commercial sector was open for business, and civil servants went to work out of fear of being dismissed. Bus and taxi services remained paralyzed, although the government has authorized a new increase in fares.

The strike was decreed in protest over the total liberalization of the economy, the decline of salaries, the freedom to import, the flotation of the dollar exchange rate, and the decentralization of the main state enterprises.

The newspapers PRESENCIA, HOY, MERIDIANO, and ULTIMA HORA have announced that they will not be published tomorrow, but the daily EL DIARIO might be printed. The main La Paz radio stations did not air their regular newscasts, with the exception of Radio Nueva America. The main television channels, however, were on the air. In Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia, radio stations operated normally, and newspapers were published. In Cochabamba, central Bolivia, most press workers observed the strike decreed by the COB. The COB Executive Committee formed its own network of union-operated radios, and authorized the university channels to air their programs normally.

Massive protest marches promoted by COB are to be staged tomorrow in La Paz and other cities and in mining towns.

PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY040354 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2242 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 3 Sep (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy today announced that President Victor Paz Estonssoro will participate in the UN General Assembly on 30 September 1985. Araoz added that Paz will speak before the Assembly, which will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations.

DEL VALLE LABELS U.S. REACTIONS 'INTERFERENCE'

PA041649 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle yesterday gave a lengthy explanation regarding Chile's international relations. Regarding relations with Bolivia, he stated: Chile will always be willing to hold bilateral talks with Bolivia to discuss that country's landlock problem. The foreign minister made this and other remarks while participating in the conference of the Economic and Social Council held at Diego Portales building.

Jaime del Valle added that these talks must be held within the framework of mutual respect and categorically rejected any attempt to take the issue to a multilateral forum. He added that Chile has no pending territorial problem with Bolivia, because the 1904 treaty has clearly established the borders between the two countries. Del Valle added that Chile refuses to consider the possibility of ceding any territory through a compensation treaty signed by the two countries. The foreign minister added that the free traffic granted by Chile to Bolivia in compliance with the provisions of the treaty is fully in effect at this moment.

Del Valle added that bilateral relations with the United States are kept within a constructive, normal situation. He said that there are some reactions we are worried about, not because of the influence they could have in our country, but because they represent an obvious interference in Chilean domestic affairs.

Regarding relations with European countries, the foreign minister stated that the Chilean diplomatic action is all embracing, continuous, and active. He added, however, that Chile has closer ties with Great Britain, France, and the FRG, countries to which it sends 20 percent of its exports. Del Valle also recalled the pillars of Chilean foreign policy [words indistinct], the nonintervention in domestic or foreign affairs of other states, the peaceful solution of international conflicts, and the inviolability of treaties.

PINOCHET THREATENS TO ADOPT STRONGER POLICY

PY042144 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (EFE) -- President General Augusto Pinochet, who has governed Chile for the past 12 years, today said that his government is not a strong-handed dictatorship but a soft-handed one and threatened to be tougher should it be necessary. Pinochet made these remarks during a luncheon offered in his honor by the Rotary Club of Santiago, celebrating the glories of the Army that are commemorated on 19 September.

According to a report issued by the official press agency ORBE, the head of state warned that he will adopt harsher measures, something that he has not yet done, if he is forced to do so, and that then things will really change. After stating that his is not a strong-handed policy but rather a soft-handed one, he added that we are going to get tougher if necessary, because first we have to save the country and then look back to the past.

Pinochet made these comments at the same time a day of national protest summoned by labor and leftist sectors was being staged in Santiago and other Chilean cities. A total of 20 bomb explosions have been perpetrated and 6 buses set on fire in this capital within the framework of the national day of protest. Barricades have also been built, especially in the suburbs of Santiago, to hinder the circulation of vehicles. Moreover, Carabineros and antiriot squads are constantly patrolling the city to disperse groups of demonstrators.

REPORTAGE ON INCIDENTS DURING DAY OF PROTEST

Students Clash With Carabineros

PY032212 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1453 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 3 Sep (EFE) -- University students and Carabineros clashed this morning at the entrance of the Santiago Pedagogic School and dozens of students of a religious institute were arrested. These incidents occurred on the eve of the protest demonstration scheduled for 4 September, the 15th anniversary of President Salvador Allende's election. The incidents began when the students came to class and found an announcement that they were on vacation until 23 September.

The same thing happened in the Pedagogic School of the University of Chile and in the Blas Canas Professional Institute in downtown Santiago. The students of the Pedagogic School reacted violently, clashing with Carabineros who used tear gas and truncheons to break up the demonstration. The students of the Blas Canas Institute went into the streets and obstructed traffic. The Carabineros had to arrest dozens of students, who were taken away in two police buses.

The decision to suspend classes was made after Education Minister Sergio Gaete last night said that he did not support the idea of advancing the vacation for the independence day celebrations, which is traditionally during the week of 18 September, Independence Day.

The suspension of university activities began yesterday in Valparaiso, the main Chilean port, where an announcement was made calling for a great mobilization on the occasion of the protest scheduled for 4 September.

University Closes

PY042122 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1643 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (EFE) -- Classes were suspended today at Santiago University because of the holding of the national day of protest called by organizations opposed to the Chilean military regime. The university made this decision following the incidents that occurred yesterday during student demonstrations. No official decision has been announced on the possibility of suspending classes at this capital's two other universities, the Catholic University and the University of Chile. However, the Education Ministry has reported that other schools, including high schools, are holding classes normally, although only 35 percent of the students are attending.

The activities of the public and private sectors have been noticeably reduced in Santiago, due particularly to the lack of bus services.

16 Bombings in Santiago

PY042136 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- A police report on the day of protest against the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet indicates that 16 bombs exploded in Santiago during the night of 3-4 September. The day of protest has been called by the National Workers Command (CNT), which has urged the people to carry out the demonstrations peacefully. Carabinero reports indicate that six of the bombs were thrown at buses. Another exploded in front of a bank, three exploded against electricity lines, and the remaining six in stores, including a gasoline station. According to reports, there have been no casualties, although the explosions caused considerable damage.

Youth Dies From Wounds

PY042127 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2111 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (EFE) -- A 16-year-old identified as Juan Eduardo Pardo died today in Santiago from a bullet wound he received during street demonstrations. According to first reports, the youth was seriously wounded while walking in the area around the Lucia Hiriart Training Center in this capital. He died in the El Salvador Hospital of Santiago at 1019 GMT. Official sources indicated that the youth was shot in a confusing incident when groups of demonstrators entered the center named after the first lady to wreak destruction.

Blackouts Reported

PY050108 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- A series of blackouts affected several of Santiago's neighborhoods tonight at the conclusion of the day of protest against the military government that was called by the unions of the CNT. The blackouts left the northern, southern, and eastern sectors of this capital in darkness. The broadcasts of some radio and television stations in these sectors were affected. It has not been possible to establish the causes of the blackouts.

Demonstrations in Valparaiso, Concepcion

PY050249 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sept 85

[Excerpts] Public transportation did not operate today in Valparaiso and several students were arrested for conducting street demonstrations. The students of the Catholic University of Valparaiso took advantage of the day of protest to peacefully occupy the Argentine Consulate in that city to express their displeasure over the draft law for student discipline. The following is a report from Valparaiso:

[Begin report] An undetermined number of students were arrested today during demonstrations that began at 1230 in the area of the Victoria and 11 September Parks. The demonstrations continued throughout the afternoon. The demonstrators appeared sporadically carrying signs and shouting slogans against the government. The Carabineros were forced to use tear gas and water cannons to break up the demonstrations. The students of the Catholic University peacefully occupied the Argentine Consulate in Valparaiso and delivered a public declaration to Consul Oscar Horacio Galli, protesting the new law for student discipline. Most businesses did not open in the afternoon and those that did closed around 1730 to allow their employees to return home. [end recording]

The Intendancy of the Eighth Region has released an official communique on the events that occurred in that region. We have a report on the communique:

[Begin report] The Intendancy of the Eighth Region has delivered through its Communications Department the following press communique:

The Regional Intendancy would like to inform the people about events that took place in the Eighth Region on 4 September. Despite the call made by several civilian and church organizations to avoid violence that causes destruction during the day of protest, groups of university and high school students took over the building of the University of Concepcion and carried out demonstrations in the downtown area, shouting political and antigovernment slogans.

The rector of the University of Concepcion asked the police to intervene to prevent the situation from worsening and becoming a threat to the population. The police entered the university, evicting the students participating in the protest. The Carabineros also had to use tear gas to break up demonstrations in downtown Concepcion, where students interrupted the normal activities of the area and destroyed public and private property. They threw pamphlets and interrupted traffic on the main streets of downtown Concepcion. The intendant asserts that the necessary measures will be taken to guarantee the people's security in this vandalic demonstration of clear political connotations. There is currently complete normality in Concepcion. This was a report from Concepcion. [end report]

Demonstrations in Antofagasta

PY050305 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] This is a report from Antofasgasta by Radio Desierto for Radio Chilena. More than a dozen arrests and several students injured are the results of clashes that occurred today between university students and the police forces. The incidents took place in the southern part of the city when groups of students left their universities and marched downtown. However, the demonstrators were intercepted by the police in various parts of the city. The students shouted political slogans and tried to set up barricades. In view of this situation, the police forces used tear gas and water cannons. The clashes lasted 2 hours. According to unofficial reports, several students were injured and others were arrested.

Protest Leaders Report Results

PY042308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2226 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (EFE) -- The leaders who called the day of protest today in Chile, which has already resulted in the death of a minor from a bullet wound, have reported the initial results of the protest.

Twelve hours after the demonstrations began, the leaders who organized the protest have accused the government of occupying the city with armed and police forces and hold government officials responsible for any regrettable mishaps. The leaders of slum-dwellers, students, workers, and taxi drivers said that the protest has paralyzed the country, affecting 80 percent of the main activities in Santiago. Rodolfo Seguel, president of the National Workers Command (CNT), told EFE that once again the people have massively and unitedly exercised their legitimate right to express their discontent over the misery and anguish affecting them. Seguel, speaking on behalf of the organizers, said that Santiago was practically occupied by armed and police forces in an openly provocative attitude. He said that the result of the protest is highly positive and that it reaffirms the validity and effectiveness of this method.

The CNT said in the first report on the day of protest that 85 percent of buses stopped running early today and that the truck drivers strike was 100 percent. Regarding school absenteeism, the organizers said that 90 percent of secondary and university students did not attend classes.

Yerko Lujbetich, president of the Student Federation of the University of Chile, has indicated that the paralyzation was total in all of Santiago's universities. Meetings and demonstrations were held at the headquarters of several university federations, he said.

Regarding labor activities, the leaders indicated that at least 75 percent of the workers arrived at their jobs late, which had been called for by the leaders, while in the bakery sector 100 percent of the workers arrived late and activities in this sector were delayed.

Eduardo Valencia, president of the Metropolitan Company of Inhabitants [Compania Metropolitana de Pobladores], reported that the population carried out the protest with positive results, even with the presence of the military. He said, however, that many people were afraid to take to the streets and demonstrate. Valencia also stated that due to this fear it has been impossible to group the people in order to march to downtown Santiago. He added that at noon today there were 125 people under arrest in Santiago's 1st Precinct and that writs had been submitted in the names of 85 of the detainees.

Meanwhile, while the sun is going down, the downtown area of this city appears abandoned, even more so than on holidays, due to the fact that shops have closed their doors and there are very few buses. The only thing that can be seen on the streets of downtown Santiago are groups of people hurrying home on foot. There have been incidents in several neighborhoods of the capital following the erection of barricades and demonstrations by inhabitants, especially in the poorer sectors.

According to the instructions of the command that called the protest, the demonstrations will continue tonight with a call that pots and pans be banged inside the homes to protest the fact that they are empty.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE REPLIES TO NATIONAL ACCORD

PY040059 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1825 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The National Social Communications Division [Dinacos] this afternoon issued a communique stating the government's reply to the National Accord for a Transition to Full Democracy proposed by several political parties under the sponsorship of Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno. In the communique, which is two pages long and contains five points, the government states that it endorses the values and principles that inspired the National Accord and that it reiterates its disposition to study the proposals made by the citizenry as long as they are correct, realistic, and in keeping with the permanent interests of the country.

The government also states that the progress in understanding the current times that the country is passing through in the implementation of democracy based on what is contained in the 1980 Constitution is a positive factor, especially if the attitude adopted by the signatories regarding similar topics in 1983 and 1984 is taken into account.

The Dinacos communique says that despite the different topics included in the National Accord, the broad scope of its statements and the heterogeneity of its signatories may be misunderstood. Therefore, the government wishes to point out that the National Accord for a Transition to Full Democracy does not contradict the rules of the 1980 Constitution, which is being followed by the government.

The government admits that the National Accord hints at the achievement of a different kind of democracy, since it notices as very significant that Marxism and its dissociating actions have been excluded. However, the government does not consider this latter point totally clear, and therefore it believes it is necessary to recall the episode through which several sectors of the country lived under certain guarantees which Marxism considered only tactical needs and which, once in force, it violated flagrantly.

The Dinacos communique concludes that the government is satisfied with the rejection of violence expressed by the signatories of the National Accord and it expects that their words will be in keeping with their actions.

CHILEAN, SALVADORAN EMBASSIES ATTACKED

PA040503 Paris AFP in Spanish 0448 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 3 Sep (AFP) -- Police spokesmen have reported that the Chilean and Salvadoran Embassies in the north of Bogota have been attacked with bombs and gunfire. So far, no extremist organization has claimed responsibility for the attacks, in which no one was injured. Vehicles and windows were damaged.

POLICE PREVENT BOMBINGS AT U.S., OTHER EMBASSIES

PA041608 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1548 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 4 Sep (REUTER) -- The police today reported that it thwarted three attacks against the U.S., Argentine, and British Embassies after unidentified individuals hurled a bomb against the Chilean Embassy in Bogota. An official spokesman said that at 2300 (0400 GMT) two men on a motorcycle hurled a bomb against the Chilean Embassy causing minor property damage. Minutes later a man fired at the Salvadoran Embassy. No victims of that action were reported.

An extensive operation was launched after these developments in northern Bogota, ending with the arrest of two men with two bombs in their possession. They said they were going to use them against the Argentine and British Embassies.

Later, explosive specialists deactivated a potent bomb near the U.S. Embassy building, the police reported. A year ago presumed drug traffickers set a car bomb off near that same embassy.

M-19 LEADER 'UNO' REPORTEDLY VISITS LIBYA

PA041903 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Official sources this morning confirmed that Rosenberg Pabon Pabon [Commander Uno], leader of the 19 April Movement, M-19, is visiting Libya by special invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Elsewhere, it has been confirmed that the body, believed to be that of Commander Uno, belongs to a peasant, not to a rebel.

DEATHS FROM 2 SEP CLASH WITH M-19 MAY REACH 24

PA031642 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] As a result of the fierce clashes that have been taking place in (Sevilla), Valle del Cauca Department, the total number of dead might reach 24, including regular troops, policemen, and 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas. The armed clashes began at noon on Monday, when troops from the 8th Brigade stationed in Armenia intercepted the Antonio Jose de Sucre Column of the M-19 in that area of Valle del Cauca Department. A noncommissioned officer, two soldiers, and two policemen were killed in the first clash. A 13-year-old child was also killed in the crossfire.

According to military sources, the armed clashes continued throughout the night. It is believed the rebels are led by Gustavo Arias Londono, alias Boris, and when the group was surrounded by the Army, approximately 10 more guerrillas were killed by the regular Army troops. A few hours before, nine other rebels had been killed, the military authorities reported.

ATTEMPTED REPUBLICAN GUARD MUTINY DISCOVERED

PY041447 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 3 Sep (AFP) -- Interior Director General Jesus Guzman Gallardo today announced in Lima that an internal protest, which the authorities have termed an attempted revolt, was discovered in the Republican Guard, one of the three Peruvian police corps being reorganized.

The attempt, which in the past few hours shocked Interior Ministry authorities, was promoted by a self-styled young power group within that police corps. This group is protesting the plans of a governmental reorganization commission to reduce their autonomy and put them under the jurisdiction of the Defense Ministry.

The rebellious policemen, including officers, according to unofficial reports, have issued leaflets denouncing the attempts to mutilate their group, accusing the Republican Guard command of being weak, and announcing a general stoppage as a protest. Death before surrender, the communique concluded.

The new Peruvian social democratic government began the reorganization of the police forces in mid-August with a purge of 37 generals, 21 from the Civil Guard (uniformed police) and 16 from the Peruvian Investigative Police (detectives corps). This was President Alan Garcia's most drastic measure when he launched a moralization campaign amid denunciations of several members of the police corps as suspects in corruption cases, criminal actions, and drug trafficking.

The Republican Guard, which was established to patrol the borders and guard public buildings, was oddly enough not included in the purge of generals. However, it has been leaked that more purges are to take place.

Sources close to the reorganization commission reported that dissatisfaction began to spread in the Republican Guard as a result of information to the effect that the government was considering placing this corps, which in the past has been under the jurisdiction of the Army, under the Defense Ministry. The rebels withdrew to barracks in one of the Republican Guard bases in Lima on 2 September, a situation which was reported only after it was over.

Guzman Gallardo, one of the members of the reorganization commission, indicated that the attempted mutiny is a violation of corps discipline and will be punished. He added that the reorganization commission's task is to better organize police forces, making them more effective without jeopardizing the honor and dignity of individuals. He added, however, that no institution can become a state within the state. They must serve the nation and not the other way around. He also emphasized that all our decisions, whether popular or not, will have to be obeyed. There must be respect for the principles of authority. Therefore, we are not prepared to tolerate any kind of pressure, Gallardo stated.

Guard Denies Insubordination

PY041448 Lima Televisora Lima in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The Republican Guard command today issued an official communique denying that Republican Guards had committed acts of indiscipline and insubordination in response to the reorganization process under way within the police forces.

PRESIDENT DENIES BEING COMMUNIST, MARXIST

PY031518 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] In a speech delivered in the Cusco town of Combapata, President Alan Garcia Perez said today that he is neither a communist nor a Marxist but a Peruvian, a nationalist, and a community member [comunero]. Before arriving in Combapata, the president, his wife Pilar Nores, and the presidential entourage visited the town of Acopia, where the president mingled with the people and danced in the main plaza. This is the report filed by Mario Guimarey and Jose Mendoza.

[Begin Garcia recording] The other day a foreign journalist said in the United States that I am a Marxist and a communist. I will respond from this land where I was born that I am only a Peruvian, a nationalist, a community member, and a peasant at the service of the Peruvian people. [applause, shouts] I struggle to put an end to inequality, to the inequalities between Lima and Combapata, Acopia, (Llarradesca), Yauri, Lauri, (Tungen Itsa). [applause, shouts] I struggle to let all peasant provinces receive the benefits that our capital city enjoys. From this balcony, I told you one evening that I wanted to become the president of all Peruvians. I have committed my efforts to all sectors, not only to the people of Lima, to the rich, to the public servants, and to the professionals but, primarily, to the poor, to the shepherds, to the peasants, and to the small community residents. [applause, shouts]

GARCIA SAYS OIL FIRMS WILL HAVE TO PAY TAXES

PY040129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Cusco, Peru, 3 Sep (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia said here today that the foreign oil firms will have to pay the taxes that they unjustly did not pay if they want to renegotiate their contracts to operate in Peru.

The president on 28 August canceled the contracts of three foreign firms, the U.S. firms Occidental Petroleum and Belco, and the U.S.-Argentine consortium Oxy-Bridas, because they had received tax exemptions amounting to approximately $650 million that they should have invested in oil exploration but did not.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONCERNED OVER U.S. DEBT POLICY

PY311345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Aug (EFE) -- The U.S. military and economic aid to Peru remains suspended because the Peruvian Government has not yet paid the $560,000 which was due this month. On 17 September, Peru will have to disburse another $696,500, but Foreign Minister Allan Wagner this morning said that all these payments are part of the decisions the government should make regarding the foreign debt. Wagner said: It is a cause for concern that the United States, with its complex legal system, should try to regulate not only its own society but also other societies. During a press conference he gave this morning for foreign correspondents, the foreign minister confirmed that Peru will allot only 10 percent of its export income to service the debt, favoring within this system those international organizations that continue to grant credits.

In the first part of September, Allan Wagner will go to Luanda, Angola, to attend a meeting of nonaligned ministers and submit a draft resolution that concretely refers to the need to find a political solution to the debt problem.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONSALVI LEAVES FOR GUATEMALA

PA310145 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1635 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Caracas, 30 Aug (EFE) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi left today for Guatemala, where he will stay for 30 hours on an official visit. Prior to his departure for Guatemala, the foreign minister emphasized the importance of Guatemala in the Central American crisis. Consalvi pointed out that Guatemala is a key country in the process of pacification and democratization of Latin America.

The foreign minister will meet in Guatemala with his counterpart, Andrade Diaz-Duran and will be received by head of state Oscar Mejia Victores. Consalvi's visit to Guatemala has been interpreted by the local media as a support to the peace efforts of the Contadora Group made up of Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama.

The Venezuelan foreign minister's trip to Guatemala becomes most important as a result of the recent meeting of the Contadora foreign ministers with its colleages of the so-called Support Group, made up of Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Uruguay, which was held in Cartagena, Colombia.

Local analysts say that Consalvi's trip is apparently part of the strategies agreed upon by the eight foreign ministers who are seeking new peace formulas for Latin America. In statements published here, Consalvi insisted that the democratization process in Guatemala is very well oriented.

The Venezuelan foreign minister will meet with representatives of the main Guatemalan political parties and will conclude his visit on Sunday.

MAIN LABOR GROUP ACCEPTS FOREIGN DEBT REFINANCING

PA040033 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Sep 85

[By Alba Infante]

[Text] Caracas, 3 Sep (EFE) -- The Confederation of Workers of Venezuela, CTV, Venezuela's main labor organization, has made an unexpected change in its strong criticism of the foreign debt refinancing agreement reached by the government, and has gone ahead to assert that the agreement is acceptable.

The CTV's unexpected change regarding the refinancing of Venezuela's foreign debt came about after the meeting the CTV held with Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua on Monday.

CTV President Juan Jose Delpino said that the meeting with Azpurua cleared the doubts the CTV had about the foreign debt agreement that Venezuela will sign in the coming weeks with the banks. Delpino explained that the CTV's change of opinion came about when Azpurua made assurances that Venezuela can ask for modifications of the terms in the future, depending on the circumstances. Delpino said that to have signed under the terms submitted a year ago we believed would have hurt our economic activities, but Minister Azpurua told us that the terms can be revised in the future.

Following the drop of prices of Venezuelan medium and heavy oil by approximately $1.78 per barrel, effective 1 August, Delpino asked the government to renegotiate the debt refinancing agreement with the banks' advisory committee.

Delpino said on that occasion if the government signed the agreement it would be like committing suicide in the spring, a view officially rejected in a communique that said Delpino lacked the right counselling on the foreign debt problem.

Venezuela, whose foreign debt is estimated at $27 billion, managed to have the banks' advisory committee accept its foreign debt refinancing plan. The agreement includes the payments due between 1982 and 1988; the capital amortization will be in 12 and 1/2 years, with an 11.8 percent interest rate according to the London exchange rate, which is also known as LIBOR.

Venezuela is in the final stage of the renegotiation process, and the signing of the contracts with the 13 international banks that will represent 460 creditors is scheduled for the end of September, Minister Azpurua said.

The CTV's disapproval of the signing of the contracts resulted in many local disputes, because most of the CTV leaders are member of Democratic Action, AD, the party in power.

While the CTV is giving up some of its original demands, opposition parties, such as Movement Toward Socialism, MAS, and the Social Christian Party, COPEI, continue to criticize the agreement obtained by Venezuela. Spokesmen of these political parties say that under the present circumstances with the drop in oil prices and a decrease in the exportation of crude, Venezuela will only be able to meet its international commitments with great economic sacrifice and at a high social cost.

In reply to these views, Minister Azpurua said Venezuela has sufficient resources to pay its debt. He added that with the drop of the LIBOR rate, the country saved some $700 million in 1985, which compensates for the decrease in oil income.

Venezuela's decision to sign the refinancing agreement was confirmed in a recent statement by President Jaime Lusinchi, who said that the country will pay without pressure from anyone, because the government and Jaime Lusinchi do not accept pressure from anyone.

BRIEFS

OIL RESERVES -- Caracas, 28 Aug (AFP) -- The Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. [PDVSA] has reported that Venezuela's proved hydrocarbons reserves have reached 28,034 million barrels, the highest in the country's history. PDVSA has also reported that the reserves have increased by 18,398 million barrels, or 52 percent, since 1975, when the oil industry was nationalized. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 28 Aug 85 PA]

COCAINE SEIZED -- During the afternoon of 19 August, National Guard members confiscated 7 kg of cocaine that two Spanish seamen tried to smuggle aboard the luxury cruiser "Cunard Countess," berthed at La Guaira. The two seamen were detained. The drugs confiscated are worth an estimated 2 million bolivars in the international drug market. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 20 Aug 85 p D-15 PA]

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH EL SALVADOR RESTORED

FL301354 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] After 5 years, Mexico has resumed diplomatic relations with El Salvador at ambassadorial level. Mexico recalled its ambassador to El Salvador in 1980 following the murder of a Mexican journalist there. Relations between the two countries deteriorated further when Mexico signed a statement in 1981 recognizing the left-wing resistance movement in El Salvador as a legitimate political force. Under the current President of Mexico Miguel de la Madrid, relations with El Salvador have now improved to some extent.

GOVERNMENT RENEGOTIATES FOREIGN DEBT

FL300200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Aug 85

[By correspondent Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Excerpt] New York, 29 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- By officially renegotiating today its foreign debt, Mexico has obtained important advantages which will enable to save $5 billion in the next 14 years.

In a communique issued in New York, Mexico's Secretariat of Finance indicated that although the foreign debt problem cannot be considered as solved, the conclusion of this phase eliminates future uncertainties and normalizes the country's financial situation.

It was said this will allow the country to begin exploring other possibilities in finding permanent solutions to the problem and supporting the resumption of economic and commercial development achieved so far.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES DECREASE BY $649 MILLION

FL042127 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1940 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Bank of Mexico reported international reserves diminished between July and August by $649 million due to the $460 million payment on the foreign debt. It also reported that the effects of reduced oil exports could be felt, cut in half in June which, translated to figures, represents a $700 million loss.

In addition, due to the uncertainty in the exchange, payment of imports exceeding $1,473,000,000 in July was accelerated. In August this was reduced to $729,000 [as received].

The Bank of Mexico said the downward trend of the reserve level will not be permanent.

It is expected that [the downward trend will stop] with the stabilization of the exchange rate, reduction of imports, and resumption of oil export volumes, and that the Central Bank's international reserves will be strengthened.

WORKERS BURST INTO ASSEMBLY, ISSUE DEMANDS

PA050317 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0108 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Panama City, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- More than 1,000 workers burst into the Legislative Assembly of Panama to demand "that all the documents presented to international banks" be rejected. The demonstration, convoked by National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO), started this afternoon in one of the capital's plazas, and ended precisely at the hall of the Legislative Assembly, which was forced to interrupt and close down today's session. Hundreds of workers took over the meeting hall at the Legislative Assembly for more than 1 hour, and demanded "an immediate reply" from the legislators. Nevertheless, Legislative Assembly President Camilo Gozaine, from the majority Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), underscored that it would be "irresponsible" to answer CONATO's demands in a hasty way.

The members of CONATO, which comprises more than 120,000 union members, withdrew from the hall "without receiving a positive reply," but shouting their protest and threats that a national strike would be convoked "as soon as possible." Only a few representatives of the parliamentary groups issued an independent statement that the union members' proposal should be supported. CONATO asserted that if support is not received soon from the legislators, "it will fight to the last man, using methods of struggle that are well-known by all."

FOREIGN MINISTER ABADIA VIEWS CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA041319 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 1 Sep 85 pp 1-A, 8-A

[By Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Excerpt] After noting that September could be the month when the Contadora Group makes substantial strides in the search for peace for Central America, Panama's Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias said yesterday that negotiations are currently under way to create "a threshold of political tolerance among the Central American countries and nations with interests in that region."

The minister said: "It is a threshold of political tolerance, which has limits of tolerance politically acceptable to all the states; namely, to what extent is each country going to yield in order to achieve a harmonious coexistence with its neighbors." Minister Abadia revealed that this is a new concept that arose at the summit meeting of Latin American foreign ministers held last weekend in Cartagena, Colombia.

Abadia acknowledged that tension in the region has grown, but said that "the Central American countries feel the urgency to conclude the negotiations and to sign the peace act." The minister was referring to the revised Contadora Act for Peace and Cooperation in Central America that the five area countries have been discussing since September 1984, and which contains commitments on political, social, economic, and military security matters.

Regarding the formation of a Latin American peace force (FLP), Minister Abadia said that the objective is not to post an army along the border zone between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or between Honduras and Nicaragua. "The Contadora Group has been studying the creation of a body of observers -- not necessarily from the Contadora Group countries -- that would establish a border security zone. We are not discussing the military forces as a contingent, because that would be too costly, and it entails political and military risks," Abadia said.

The foreign minister disclosed that a meeting of the Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers and the plenipotentiary representatives from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala is scheduled for September in Panama. The Contadora Group comprises Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama.

Abadia said that following the Cartagena summit meeting, where the actions of the Support Group were outlined, authorized officials from the United States, Cuba, and other countries with interests in Central America "have conveyed their determination to fully support the actions of the Contadora Group so that it may end the peace efforts with the signing of an agreement with all area governments."

"Currently, the negotiations center around the definition of a threshold of a political tolerance," the minister said, adding that the purpose was to determine to what extent the Central American countries and the countries with interests in that region are prepared to yield in order to reach global detente in that area.

"We must define in practice what each country will accept in order to live in peace and to regain trust. This is a way to give each Central American country the certainty that no country is acting against another. The same thing applies to countries with interests in the region. We must define to what extent they are prepared to strive for peace and to stop playing war," Abadia said.

At the Contadora Group's meeting with the Support Group, comprising Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, the eight foreign ministers concurred on the urgency of signing the Contadora Act and of promoting actions to avoid a widespread conflict that would severely affect all the area states and would have an impact all over the hemisphere.

In their official communique, the ministers expressed their conviction that a solution to Central American's problems cannot be achieved through the use of force, but rather through dialogue and political and diplomatic negotiations. The joint communique stated: "The intention is not to substitute the will of any country, on the contrary, it is to offer feasible alternatives that will provide a framework of reasonable security and will permit just, effective, and durable agreements."

The foreign ministers also agreed that it is imperative that the most dangerous conflicts, real and potential, be defused, and acknowledged that the conflicts stem from economic and social inequalities, and from structures that limit the people's free expression and participation in the political processes that reflect the basic aspirations of each society.

The eight foreign ministers categorically stated that there was an urgent need to keep the regional conflict from becoming entangled in the East-West conflict, and urged all nations with links and interests in the region to make a genuine contribution to overcoming Central America's current problems.

The foreign ministers also examined the dramatic deterioration which the Central American economies have experienced in recent years as the result of factors that have been especially negative for that region, which are rooted in the international situation and aggravated by the region's political and social unrest. The foreign ministers agreed that the economic crisis as well as the social crisis are interrelated, and, therefore, it becomes necessary to advance simultaneously on the front of pacification and political detente, and on the front of economic reactivation.

ARDITO BARLETTA OPENS ASSEMBLY SESSION 1 SEP

PA021618 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1623 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Speech by President Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta at the opening session of the Legislative Assembly at the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace -- live]

[Text] Honorable President of the Legislative Assembly Camilo Gozaine, Honorable Magistrate Rodrigo Molina as representative of the Supreme Court of Justice, your excellencies vice presidents of the republic, your excellencies members of the cabinet and members of the Supreme Court of Justice, members of the General Staff, honorable legislators, Msgr McGrath, honorable members of the diplomatic corps, directors of autonomous entities, special guests, friends, fellow countrymen:

As I return to this sacred building of the people, I repeat what I said here a few months ago: In our search for the improvement of our sovereignty as a free nation we knocked on the doors of all nations of the world, we received their support, and we reached our patriotic goal. Now, we cannot disappoint ourselves and those nations who supported us. Our goal demands that we act according to the circumstances determined by history. I am sure we will meet our goals, because I believe in the sense of justice of the Panamanians who want a stable democracy, want to preserve peace, want the consolidation of national independence, and want the full development of the people.

This Legislative Assembly, which is an example of a parliament where the main political parties, all social levels, and all regions of the country are represented, is the highest democratic tribunal from where I can address the Panamanians on the occasion of the opening of its second legislative period. This is the first year of the full enforcement of democracy. It was to be expected, therefore, that the social forces were to continue, with added strength, with their demands. All of this produces difficulties, but we have faced them with tact, responsibility, and understanding. We have overcome all obstacles and we have continued moving forward, surpassing national difficulties with full responsibility for a better future, rejecting violence and protecting social peace.

We continue to guarantee freedom, supported by the law. However, we do not tolerate a lack of respect or abuses because one man's rights end where the rights of others begin, and because the tranquillity and the security of the majority of our fellow countrymen so demand it. We have had to struggle against a systematic and continuous campaign which seeks to prevent the consolidation of democratic institutions, and we have waged this hard struggle in the midst of a fiscal crisis, which we inherited, and great economic difficulties. These adverse circumstances have set the rate of actions, which have been controversial at times. However, in spite of all the difficulties, we are here, with enthusiasm and strength, willing to continue striving for consolidation of democracy, recovery of our economy, which is fortunately on its way, and for the achievement of social beneifts for the Panamanian people.

We have done all this through dialogue and agreements, working together in order to save the country, because, fellow countrymen, when all passions are set aside it will be noticed that there is no other path to follow except the one that leads to national grandeur through history, the path of positive construction, of permanent achievements, and human solidarity.

This spirit of constant dialogue and work has allowed us to attack the fiscal and economic problems during this first year of work. We have emphasized the economic aspect, because all administrations have to emphasize the most urgent aspect. The economic aspect is the most important one, because there cannot be social improvements without economic improvements. This is true here and in any other place of the world, in this system or in any other system; anything else would be to hide the truth and deceive the Panamanian people. Let us work diligently in order to adapt progressively our economy to the national and international situations in a realistic manner, in order to make better use of the opportunities that are present for the beneift of Panama. Gentlemen: Let us be optimistic because Panama's opportunities are good. However, we must work at it. To do this we must increase the exports of national products and continue with efforts to replace imports based on rational basis and with sincere enthusiasm. We must export everything we are able to and when we are able to do so. We must invade the world with services rendered in Panama, but we must also invade the world with products made in Panama.

The agricultural field, tourism, the Free Zone, and services have begun a promising recovery. Construction, banks, insurances, and small enterprises are improving through their own efforts and as a result of a series of measures and incentives that we have adopted jointly with the Legislative Assembly in consultation with private enterprise. We have begun the Port Center Project and supported cattle raising. Let us complement this improvement through coordinated actions that will lead to new successes in industry and other sectors of the economy. In this manner, we will be able to provide the employment the Panamanian people need. Likewise, we have handled other fronts. In the administrative field, we have insisted and will continue insisting on efficiency, responsibility, honesty, and professionalism. We have begun an all-out campaign against contraband and fiscal evasion, we have strengthened some institutions, and we have improved services to the public. We still have much to do, but the results are already evident. In spite of the fiscal shortages, we have kept our programs for the benefit of the people. The construction of waterworks and sewers, of schools and housing, of highways, of electricity and telephone wiring, and of community development programs all continue and will continue.

In the field of international policy, we fulfilled our great national tradition of independence, and we have acted with the conviction that only through dialogue and understanding can there be any permanent solutions in Central America. We have systematically supported the Contadora Group and and strengthened our ties with the brother nations of Latin America. That is why I went to Mexico, Peru, and Colombia. We have watched over the loyal observance of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and we have maintained a harmonious relationship with the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. We are formalizing the initiation of the studies on the alternatives to the Panama Canal, and we will insist before the corresponding entities [instancias] on the widening, as soon as possible, of Gaillard Cut. We worked internally and externally. If we were to have to summarize in one single idea the main political action that we have developed up to the present, we would have to say it is the dialogue with and among the main productive forces. Dialogue is the factor that is allowing us to unify basic and fundamental criteria with the industrialists and the agricultural sectors. Through dialogue we also want to reach basic and fundamental agreements with the workers in whom we have faith and whom we must help and defend. However, we cannot remain there and we are not going to remain there. Let us look toward the future, let us work hard in order for all of us -- the Panamanians -- to build together the future, because nobody is going to do it for us.

We have refinanced our foreign debt for 1985-86 in terms favorable for the nation and soon we will have completed the additional financing required for the program of these 2 years with international organizations. In this field, I clearly state that I will become the standard bearer of the national proposal, based on our own situation, and I will not accept any impositions. As Omar Torrijos once said: Nobody puts conditions on the Panamanian nation, on our fatherland. [applause] In that line of action, we will contribute with all the efforts Latin America is making, and I hereby announce that our country will not be in the rearguard but rather in the vanguard in the efforts for finding the most adequate solutions, always looking after our own interests. [applause]

Fellow countrymen: As a priority item during the 2d year of our administration, we will establish the administrative career; [applause] we will distribute thousands of new land property titles for the Panamanian peasants; [applause] we will intensify the housing construction program for needy Panamanians in the metropolitan area; [applause] we will distribute land and housing property titles to those who are already occupying the land and housing; we will present draft bills that will allow the sale of reverted housing to its current residents; and we will use those funds for constructing new low-cost housing. [applause] We will intensify the already initiated programs for Panamanian youth; we will redouble efforts to prevent the ill-fated use of drugs by youths; we will prepare children's nutrition programs in the schools of the poorest districts. We will strongly emphasize improving the quality of education as our youth and parents so desire, we will strengthen the programs of support to Panamanian women, particularly single mothers, and to community development. We will take actions to incorporate to national development the reverted areas in a planned manner. We will put into practice the recommendations to improve city transportation systems, as well as the program to make good use of the Maranon area land. We will launch the program to strengthen the municipal governments, as recently announced. With the support and participation of the Colon residents, we will intensify the reply to their just demands. We will strengthen the institutional capabilities and administration of entities such as the Social Security Fund, the Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Institute, and the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification.

Today, as the legislative sessions begins, I hereby announce that as of tomorrow the executive branch will present before the honorable Assembly the following draft bills: the code of the family and the minor, which establishes the equality of rights of women and men, protects children, and strengthens the family as the basic nucleus of society; [applause] the law that strengthens the functions of the Maritime Tribunal; the law that creates the Guaymi Indian territory; [applause] the law that eliminates the mortuary and donations taxes; the law that stimulates the reinvestment of profits; the law that accelerates procedures in public administration; the law that creates the Panama-Colon Railroad Company; the law on civil aviation; the law on secondary markets of mortgages to stimulate housing construction and create new savings mechanisms; the law that modernizes financing enterprises, which will be done after some pending consultations are finished; the law that stimulates exploration and exploitation of petroleum; and the law on the orderly use of the reverted areas. Likewise, and in a few weeks, the executive branch will send to this honorable Assembly the national budget and the law on salaries, as well as other draft bills that are being discussed and which cover various subjects, including the laws on trademarks, invention patents, fishing, the health code, and forestry protection of the national flora and fauna.

With all due respect, I hereby request the honorable Legislative Assembly that we join efforts to carry out this legislative program, which will definitely contribute to the recovery and modernization of the country and will give specific answers to the Panamanian people. The democratic dialogue that we encourage will reach its best achievements within this illustrious Assembly.

Fellow countrymen, allow me to analyze a most important subject that must be made clear for the benefit of the entire country. As the president of the Republic, I must point out that our Defense Forces are engaged in fulfilling the responsibilities of national defense and security. These include: protecting the lives, honor, and property of the citizens; the obligations arising from the new relationship between Panama and the United States by virtue of the Torrijos-Carter treaties through which Panama has a growing participation in the protection, defense, and administration of the canal until 1999, when it assumes full responsibility; the active defense of the neutrality of our country preventing the violence which is affecting Central America from entering our nation and adopting the preventive measures to control in due time what has been described as the migration bomb; the demands that arise from a correct policy that seeks to unite further through civic action our people with the Defense Forces in a single endeavor for national development. Therefore, we feel that the Defense Forces should acquire -- as much as possible -- the knowledge, discipline, and know-how of the armaments capable of dissuading anyone who should try to prevent the normal operation of the canal or try to undermine the fatherland. This high mission is based on the struggles carried out by the Panamanian people since 1903 and which Torrijos described as the accomplishments of our generations. These liberation struggles have tempered our nation in the steel of freedom and the patriotic vocation of its Defense Forces in fulfilling its constitutional obligations with honor, efficiency, and dignity. That is why I am pleased to state that through the Panamanian in uniform, who is more professional all the time, we are fulfilling all these new requirements of the defense and security of our territory. As for the responsibility for protecting and defending our canal, we must emphasize that the Panamanian Defense Forces jointly with the U.S. forces have participated and are participating in the preparation and execution of plans and military operations and have carried out civic action activities that are well-known by all and whose results we see in those areas where they have taken place.

The bleeding and armed instability that affects some areas in Central America is not removed from this delicate problem of national security. It would be irresponsible if one failed to deduce that if Panama does not take all the advisable measures in due time, Panama could be involved in a disastrous conflict which only entails poverty, horror, and death. That is why a firm conviction of peace is not just a simple word but the deep and true wish of my administration's national strategy. That is the reason why Panama is intensifying the actions for a dialogue, agreements, commitments, and rapprochement. That is the reason for the Contadora efforts, which we will continue with Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and all other Latin American countries that may join us. This is also the reason why General Noriega, within this same framework of a concern for peace and security of our own territory, has intensified his personal contacts with the other high-ranking military chiefs of the Central American area, so that the top leaders of the Armed Forces of the other affected countries could also express their direct and sincere thoughts in a conflict where the casualties are up in the thousands. The peace initiatives in which both the civilians and military from our government are participating constitute a single body of political and governmental responsibility that corresponds to what we truly consider the security and defense of the Republic of Panama and are a solid wall against which the divisionist attempts of our enemies will crash.

Honorable Legislators: I wish to avail myself of this tribunal under the inspiring visage of that great patrician of our nation, Justo Arosemena, to make a solemn call for the defense of our democracy. Let us support ourselves in the vitality of the Panamanian democracy, which is based on the will of the most recent elections, in the de jure state, in dialogue and consultation as methods of government, in the fullest and broadest freedom of the press, in mutual respect and in the respect for human rights, and in the social peace that distinguishes Panama as an oasis in a region shaken by violence. Maintaining and strengthening this democracy depends on all of us Panamanians, regardless of political and social banners, and regardless particularly of political parties. I call on the parties of the National Democratic Union -- our government alliance, with a majority in the Legislative Assembly -- to close ranks and show their strength in a unity of purpose and efforts. I call on the opposition parties to accept the invitation to discuss in an objective manner specific topics. Let us oppose the national problems, and not Panama and the Panamanians. [applause]

Let us act together and devote our efforts and creative spirit in solving the dramatic problems of poverty and backwardness. Let us not waste energy in destroying the honor and dignity of others, and what is worse, of our nation. I order the government institutions and the public employees to redouble surveillance in order to halt and destroy the germs of disorder, abuse, and arbitrary actions. Public employees are my administration's work team, and I demand from them -- as I demand from myself -- to work with discipline, honesty, and efficiency; this is what the Panamanian people need. I ask you to struggle, to struggle to improve public administration and assure your stability through a modern, scientific, and patriotic administrative career. The stability and training that we will promote are the personal stimulus of a career at the service of the nation, which offers special dignity, and which entails the responsibility of practicing it with loyalty, faith, and efficiency. I request that the businessmen and workers unite in a patriotic commitment of mutual benefit in order to generate more wealth, in a more just way, having our fatherland, Panama, as the goal. We need coordinated intelligent actions in order to accelerate, intensify, and prolong the slight economic recovery that we are beginning to feel for the benefit of all Panamanians, and particularly for the benefit of the persons who need it most, the unemployed, the needy, and the dispossessed ones who will recognize this patriotic attitude. In these moments of democracy, of economic recovery, and of the legitimate aspirations of the people, the moral and cultural spirit of Panamanians will be the source of spiritual energy for the great achievements. Let us protect and strengthen our moral values. Let us believe in ourselves and in Panama. Let us practice respect and justice. Let us protect freedom with a strict moral and human solidarity. With love and respect, I tell believers and nonbelievers alike: The solution to our problems is in our hands. [applause] We have two alternatives: Either we follow the path of intensifying conflicts and useless frictions among social, political, and economic groups, or we follow the path of coping with our problems in a courageous and optimistic manner, determining the depth with which they affect each citizen and the nation as a whole in order to find a balanced solution where national and private interests will integrate in a harmonious manner and make way for a new prosperity that will benefit all of us in liberty.

Panamanians: With the help of God and with everyone's efforts, this administration has faced all the problems. We have not solved them all, but we have not turned our backs on any of them. We will continue like that. Panama's situation is better than that of the majority of countries in the region. Let us recall, therefore, that we have a good basis. I am sure that the victory will be of all Panamanians, because our people know how to grow when faced with problems. Our people, small as far as geography is concerned, but large in history and sentiments, know how to give examples of dignity, know how to be responsible, and know how to preserve their inborn happiness. Thank you.

COSTA RICA

POSTS ON NORTHERN BORDER TO BE REINFORCED

PA021643 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Colonel Oscar Vidal Quiroz, director general of the Public Force, yesterday reported that the harassment continued over the weekend on the Nicaraguan side of the San Juan River near the mouth of the San Carlos River. So far there have been no unfortunate incidents, but our civil guardsmen have seen shells hit the water. That is why the personnel in the border posts have to be reinforced, Col Vidal said.

Col Vidal said that a group of policemen this week will be investigating the security needs of the towns on the country's northern region. The most critical points are Upala, La Cruz, Los Chiles, and San Carlos. On Saturday, Col Vidal met with representatives of the northern municipalities who explained the problems of the local residents due to the armed conflicts in Nicaragua. The Public Security Ministry has promised to reinforce security and, if possible, to open new posts.

Col Vidal said that the declaration of an emergency in some areas on the border with Nicaragua is necessary and would even help the Civil Guard because they would be given more help. On Saturday, citizens in the northern municipalities spoke about the possibility of asking the Costa Rican president to declare the areas most affected by the Nicaraguan conflict an emergency area. Col Vidal said that this request has to be studied because one would have to decide which areas are most affected. The residents on the border areas have said that they have experienced losses in their agricultural and livestock activities because due to the dangerous situation they have had to abandon their crops, livestock, and farms.

DIS SEARCHING FOR CONTRAS IN NORTHERN AREA

PA311512 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Last Wednesday, the Intelligence and Security Directorate, DIS, began to search for counterrevolutionaries in the northern area. The measure was ordered by the Security Council to detect farms, groups, or persons that support the anti-Sandinist activities along the northern border. Colonel Sergio Fernandez Castro, DIS director, said that the work is most difficult because of the bad weather in the area and the poor road conditions. Col Fernandez Castro added that the report on the investigations will not be ready for about a week. Last Wednesday the Security Council ordered the DIS to begin the search and set the deadline. However, Fernandez Castro said it is a very difficult job, and the reports must be very complete as these results will be used at the international level, for example by the Contadora Group.

During a meeting held this afternoon, the Public Security Ministry began planning the operations to be staged in the northern area. Such actions were coordinated last weekend between deputy Public Security Minister Johnny Campos and the director of the Civil Guards, Colonel Oscar Vidal, when they met with the local area representatives.

Col Vidal said that the chiefs of the local posts situated along the border area participated in this afternoon's meeting. He added that the first operations have aleady been carried out in the area along the border. The operations were carried out by members of the posts of Upala and Liberia.

Col Vidal reported that all efforts are being made to thoroughly investigate the charges presented by the local residents, who have said there are counterrevolutionaries in the area who are affecting their security.

EL SALVADOR

CHURCH SPOKESMEN VIEW COLOMONCAGUA INCIDENTS

PA032117 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Sep 85 pp 2, 40

[Text] Salvadoran Catholic Church spokesmen have expressed their "concern" over the incidents that took place on Thursday in a camp of alleged Salvadoran refugees in Honduras. The Honduran Army has said that the incidents took place when it was discovered that a contingent of terrorists had taken shelter in that camp. So far there has been no official reaction from the Salvadoran Government. It is known that on the Honduran side of the border the guerrillas occupy camps where its militants, the so-called "masses," and relatives live.

During the seizure of the camp, 2 persons were killed and almost 50 were wounded. Referring to the incidents, San Salvador Auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosas Chavez said that reports received in the archbishopric from Honduras indicate that two Salvadorans were killed in an operation by the Honduran Army in the Colomoncagua refugee camp. Fifty persons were wounded and 15 were arrested. The unofficial Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has reported that three persons were killed; it coincided with the church's figures on the number of wounded and arrested in the Honduran Army's action. The commission described the action as "a cold blooded act against defenseless people."

Rosas Chavez said that the archbishopric has sent a delegation to the Salvadoran refugee camp in Colomoncagua, Honduras to directly talk with the refugees and with Msgr Luis Alfonso Santos, bishop of Santa Rosa de Copan. The bishops added that "the Salvadoran Church has always insisted that the refugee camps must maintain their neutrality in order to be able to defend their immunity."

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI ON COLOMONCAGUA ATTACK

PA031359 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Salvadorans and the world's peoples condemn the Colomoncagua massacre. On Thursday 29 August, Honduran troops brutally attacked the Colomoncagua refugee camp, which lodges hundreds of Salvadoran old people, women, and children, who are there as refugees. During this attack, three people were killed, 50 were wounded, and 15 were detained. Later, three of those who had been wounded also died. The cowardly attack on the Colomoncagua refugee camp places the Honduran puppet Army alongside the Salvadoran Army in the war of aggression against our people. This action against our (?fellow Salvadorans), who are protected by the United Nations flag, represents the Honduran Government's application of the lessons taught by the U.S. Army on attacking defenseless refugees [words indistinct].

Now the Army of the Roberto Suazo Cordova's puppet and criminal government specializes in kicking refugee children and hitting them with rifle butts. Suazo Cordova and the Honduran Government have reasserted their criminal complicity. Our country's Christian Democratic Party [PDC] allows the Honduran regime to carry out repressive actions against Salvadorans who are refugees in that nation and allows the Honduran soldiers to raid our territory.

In addition, our country's PDC has arranged for part of our territory to be handed over to Honduras. (?As a result of this), Honduran troops carry out actions and raid the Arcatao area. Both Armies have enforced a policy of depopulation of the border area in order to facilitate the handing over of an important stretch of our territory to Honduras. Recently, a military attack on the Colomoncagua refugee camp occurred. This is really a foreign aggression against our people.

The Salvadoran Army's inability to cope with FMLN combatants is well known. [Words indistinct] our guerrilla mines have inflicted hundreds of casualties on them all over the country. What, then, is the imperialism's response in its effort to even things up? It attacks unarmed refugees, murders children, and wounds dozens of other people. All sectors of our people indignantly condemn this cowardly attack. We must not let the Christian Democratic government trample upon our sovereignty. Workers and the rest of the people should not permit the Honduran puppet army and regime -- manipulated by the hand of the Yankee imperialism -- to attack our people, either in or out of the national territory. In the month of our independence, we condemn the Honduran regime's aggression against our fellow Salvadorans in Colomoncagua.

We hold President Napoleon Duarte and the Honduran Government of Suazo Cordova responsible for this action. They are enemies of our peoples and of all of Central American peoples. We appeal to the Honduran people to condemn this attack on a brother people. The attack has been perpetrated by a regime that serves imperialism's interest and is alien to its people's hopes. We sound an alert to Central American peoples on the interventionist nature of this criminal action and call on them to step up the anti-imperialist and patriotic struggle in their countries.

FMLN BROADCASTS AUGUST MILITARY REPORT

PA041517 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Radio Farabundo now presents a summary of the FMLN's victorious military activities during the month of August. We will subject the puppet Army to incessant actions to wear out the physique and morale of its troops. The operations that the enemy launches in the areas under FMLN control will be transformed into guerrilla campaigns to wear out the government troops.

We inflicted 682 casualties on the troops of Duarte's Army in August. We are dealing blows to the decisionmaking and executing machinery of the U.S. strategists, advisers, and military leaders. Fourteen officers were put out of action during this month of popular victories.

We also dealt blows to the air resources that Reagan sends to Jose Napoleon Duarte's Army. Our unerring antiaircraft fire damaged four helicopters, and two other enemy aircraft, including a light craft and a spy plane, crashed in the course of the enemy's desperate war against the people.

We are spreading the war throughout the country. During the victorious national transportation stoppage of 19-24 August, the rebel forces staged actions on the Pan-American, Coastal, and Northern Trunk Highways, the San Salvador-Santa Ana Highway, the Santa Ana-Sonsonate and Santa Ana-Metapan Highways, and the military route. During the 6 days duration of the transportation stoppage, we inflicted 267 casualties on all the war fronts, covering all the Salvadoran territory, where the stoppage was 95 percent effective.

We intensified the acts of sabotage against the war economy of the regime and the oligarchs.

In August we sabotaged two trains, dozens of power pylons, electrical cables, and transformers. During the victorious national transportation stoppage for August we caused 20 million colones in losses to the dictatorship's war economy.

The actions by our urban and suburban commandos are increasing. We are taking the war deep into the enemy rearguard. Our actions included distribution of literature, annihilation and harassment attacks, acts of sabotage against the war economy in the heart of the enemy rearguard in downtown San Salvador, Delgado, Cuscatancingo, Ilopango, the slopes of the San Salvador Volcano, San Jose Las Flores, Apopa, Los Angeles, and Milingo.

GUATEMALA

POLICE REPORT 225 ARRESTED DURING DISTURBANCES

PA041746 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1659 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The National Police Public Relations sources reported a total of 225 persons were arrested during yesterday's disturbances in various parts of the city. The sources add that 143 adults, 79 minors, and 3 adult women were arrested during the incidents. No minor women were arrested. According to the National Police, no one was hurt or killed during the disturbances.

A source from the tribunals of justice reported that the city prisons, and particularly [word indistinct], are not large enough to house all the persons captured in recent days. The source added that the prison officials have separated the common criminals from the demonstrators, and the situation in the prisons could be described as chaotic because the authorities cannot find available space for the several hundred that are being arrested every day.

Meanwhile, the Judiciary Branch Public Relations Office reported that 522 persons have been arrested, of which 340 are adults and 182 are minors, including 13 young ladies. These new discrepancies show the National Police and the courts disagree on the number of arrested persons.

The Judiciary Branch Public Relations official, Fernando Lopez Loarca, reported that all courts are working round the clock, carrying out the interrogations and processing all the arrested persons. He added that approximately 90 percent of the 182 arrested minors have been turned over to their parents. Approximately 10 percent are still under arrest, either because their parents have not picked them up or because they have not presented the identification papers of their minor children.

Approximately 1,000 persons, including adults and minors, were arrested between Monday and Tuesday. It is still not known what charges will be levied against them, inasmuch as protest activities can hardly be proven, the president of the Judiciary Branch admitted.

AFP Reports 8 Killed

PA041432 Paris AFP in Spanish 1410 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Sep (AFP) -- Eight people were killed during the riots that shook Guatemala City last night, when thousands of demonstrators protesting against the high cost of living clashed with government security forces at various points of the city. Police and fire department sources reported that many people received gunshot wounds during the disturbances, attributing these to "unidentified people who went through the area shooting."

Four of the dead fell in the El Milagro Department and the other four in the 1 July Development. Both are densely populated areas in western Guatemala City. These deaths bring to 10 the number of dead since the disturbances broke out last Thursday.

An official source said that the riot-control squad that attempted to contain the mobs was unarmed, but there was gunfire in various areas of town and the number of injured people is high, a source at a government hospital reported.

Troops Occupy University Campus

PA041238 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1214 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] In view of the occupation of the university campus by approximately 500 soldiers who arrived in trucks and armored vehicles, a press conference will be held this morning by Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores. The press conference was announced by the military officer who was in command of last night's actions in the university campus. Therefore, it is believed that the troops had received express orders from the country's highest military authority. After the occupation of the university campus, all vehicles circulating near the area were searched.

Mejia Victores Addresses Nation

PA041405 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Message to the nation by Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: The government that I head has not prevented or hindered just individual or collective demonstrations that have emerged. However, when those demonstrations become irrational and lead to acts of disrespect for private property, looting, and common crimes to the detriment of all the Guatemalan people, when such demonstrations seek with shameful objectives to prevent the fulfillment of the next electoral process that will permit the Guatelmalan people to freely elect their rulers, it is time to take the appropriate measures to preserve the rights and security of the peaceful and hard-working people and to ensure that the electoral process under way will culminate on 14 January 1986 with the inauguration of the new government resulting from totally free elections. For this firm purpose, my government has taken and will take the following measures:

1. Since last night, the installations of the San Carlos University were occupied by Guatemalan Army units to prevent the planning, under the assumption that it is a free territory not under the authority of the state, collective actions that do not seek any legal purpose but simply promote vandalistic acts that harm the Guatemalan people and that support the terrorist and subversive activity that the Army has been successfully fighting throughout the national territory.

2. It has been decided to temporarily suspend educational activities in the public schools in order to protect the physical integrity of the students, most of whom are minors.

3. With the determination and vigor that the circumstances demand, the measures that are necessary to maintain public order and security will be adopted, since this is an essential obligation of the government.

4. The prices of staple articles have been frozen so as to prevent the speculation and the excessive desire for profits by unscrupulous persons that has greatly reduced the Guatemalans' purchasing power.

5. The law that severely punishes illegal price changes and hoarding will be strictly enforced.

6. The decree-law that establishes the foreign exchange crime will be promulgated today in order to prevent the speculative maneuvers that have brought about a loss in the value of our currency compared to the U.S. dollar.

7. A wage adjustment will be made within the short term for the public employees and similar adjustments in the private sector will be promoted to lessen the effects of the economic crisis that is affecting us.

8. The social communications media are asked not to include in their reports and commentaries elements that, not being in line with the objective truth, will cause alarm, and unrest or incite illicit actions because in that case the measures that each case demands will be taken.

Finally, I appeal to the good sense and wisdom of my fellow countrymen and help maintain peace, which is an essential element for constructive work and so that on 3 November we can peacefully and democratically hold the planned general elections. Thank you very much.

Possibility of Coup Dismissed

PA041842 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] In a press conference today, General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores said that his government is stable and that he rules out the possibility of a coup d'etat because he has the support of the council of commanders of the Army. In reply to a question from "Guatemala Flash" [name of newscast] about the rumors that he had been removed from power, the Guatemalan ruler vigorously said: My government is stable.

The press conference was called for 0800 and was held at the Guatemalan ruler's office with a small number of journalists due to its early hour. In reply to the question from "Guatemala Flash," Gen Mejia Victores showed his hand to the journalists so they could see that it was not shaking because of any fear, nervousness, or uncertainty. My government is stable, and it will remain stable during the few months still left before power is turned over to the president who is elected in the 3 November elections, Mejia Victores insisted.

In reply to another question from "Guatemala Flash," Gen Mejia Victores said that he will not permit a new increase in addition to the already established 5 centavo increase in the urban bus fares. As is known, transporters have threatened to increase the fares an additional 5 centavos if the government issues a general wage increase. In other words, once the new increase announced by Mejia Victores this morning is decreed, the bus owners would try to charge 20 centavos in the buses and 25 centavos in the minibuses.

We have not thought of our discussed the establishment of a state of emergency in Guatemala, the head of state said, adding: I prefer a state of understanding among the Guatemalan people. Gen Mejia Victores was referring to the country's current situation due to the incidents last week and the beginning of this week. Extreme measures are being officially ruled out, but security will continue to be provided to protect the people and private property that have been affected by the street disturbances in the last few days.

Replying to journalists' questions, the head of state said that there is no division in the military structures. I am secure, Mejia Victores said in replying to the journalists. Head of State Gen Mejia Victores emphatically stated that there is stability in the government and the army so no attention should be paid to the rumors about alleged divisions within the military.

RECTOR COMMENTS ON ARMY OCCUPATION OF UNIVERSITY

PA041311 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Sep (DPA) -- The Guatemalan Army occupied the National University last night with a force of approximately 500 men, assault vehicles, and light tanks, initiating a search of all installations, university spokesmen reported, at the same time that University Rector Eduardo Meyer convoked an emergency meeting of the higher university council for today.

The Army withheld information regarding the reasons for the action, which further complicates the already critical situation the capital city is experiencing. Riots broke out last Thursday in the form of street protests against the increase in the urban bus fare rates and growing inflation. It was reported that the Army's public relations office will issue a statement today.

The military contingent that occupied the university campus was identified as the "Honor Guard," which has its headquarters in Guatemala City. The Army used a light tank to break through the main gates of the university through which the troops would pass. Army officers denied access to the press into the installations. According to the television newscast "Teleprensa," several military ambulances entered the campus and then left it in the direction of downtown Guatemala City. The university is in southern Guatemala City.

Before dawn University Rector Eduardo Meyer had already expressed his "protest over the abuse of power" by the military against "our beloved alma mater," and "the unjustified intervention" of the public forces. He stated that the university is autonomous, according to both the current political statute that governs the present military government and the new constitution that was drafted and will enter into effect in 1986, when a civilian government is democratically elected by the people. "The statute has been violated," the rector asserted. He added that university activities will be immediately suspended and that its higher council will adopt its position after having received an explanation from head of state General Oscar Meja Victores. Meyer pointed out that the university community's weapons are intellectual.

Meanwhile, protests continued last night in various neighborhoods as police repression turned to force with the use of tear gas and nightsticks. The toll of injured and beaten people was high. The Interior Ministry reported more than 500 arrests.

Calls Raid 'Historical Error'

PA041809 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Sep (AFP) -- The rector of the University of San Carlos, Eduardo Meyer, described the Army's occupation of the university campus as a "historical error" and said he will file a writ of habeas corpus before the Supreme Court of Justice, he told AFP. Meyer described the military measure as a "provocation" of the government and criticized the statements by Head of State General Oscar Mejia, who this morning announced over a radio network that the university was a "free territory" to organized "acts of vandalism," something which Rector Meyer flatly denied.

The University of San Carlos has traditionally been an area where the security forces never entered, and a similar raid had not taken place since 12 years ago when General Carlos Arana's administration briefly occupied the university campus. "I publicly challenge the president's statements and I invite him to go with me to the university so he can prove what he said," the rector announced.

Meyer made the statements to AFP after the University Supreme Council concluded a meeting and announced it had agreed to present a writ of habeas corpus before the Supreme Court of Justice over the raid on the university. Meyer admitted that "a student sector" invited the midlevel students who had been protesting since last Thursday over the increase in city transportation rates to visit the University of San Carlos, but he denied that they had participated in the protests.

Student sectors, meanwhile, have announced they will hold a press conference this afternoon in which they will announce their stand on the attitude of the government and of the Army. Political sources consulted by AFP believe that the measure might be regarded as a "provocation" by the students and will provoke even more violent clashes within the next few days.

Meanwhile, Guatemala City was tense this morning, in the midst of rumors of disturbances in various parts of the city, which has mobilized newsmen and press correspondents who have arrived in the country to cover the situation.

Subversion Charges Rejected

PA042157 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The San Carlos University's Higher Council has rejected as unfounded and inexact the message sent to the university by the head of state during his speech today, saying that the university has never tried to elude the state's legitimate authority; has never maintained what the de facto head of state described as a fictional free territory; and has never supported any type of subversive or illicit activities. Instead, the university community believes that all Guatemala should be a genuine free territory. This is stated in Clause Five of a document issued by the university's higher council during a meeting this morning to condemn the government's decision to send troops to the university campus.

Assembly Condemns Occupation

PA041943 Paris AFP in Spanish 1920 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Sep (AFP) -- The National Constituent Assembly of Guatemala today unanimously condemned the Army's occupation of the University of San Carlos (USAC) and "respectfully but strongly" requested the withdrawal of the troops from the university campus. In a session attended by 51 out of the 88 deputies of the Assembly, it was decided to present the request as a "sovereign organization" of the "people's representatives" who will officially deliver the request to the government this afternoon.

The resolution points out that "with deep regret we have seen yesterday's military actions in the USAC campus, something which has shaken the country's academic community and calls for our protest, inasmuch as this action flagrantly violates the university's autonomy."

The military government of General Oscar Mejia Victores decided to occupy the university campus, it was said, in order "to prevent it from becoming a free territory for carrying out acts of vandalism" following the continuous outbreaks of student protests which began last Monday in Guatemala City and which later became generalized.

FURTHER STREET DEMONSTRATIONS EXPECTED

PA041712 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] There is great expectation in view of possible demonstrations announced for this afternoon, due to the severe measures adopted by the government. Great expectation prevails in the capital since at least two large student and popular demonstrations were announced last night and are scheduled to take place early this afternoon.

One of them is expected to begin in El Milagro neighborhood, [name indistinct] municipality, with the funeral service for the individual killed 2 nights ago during clashes with the antiriot police force. It was learned that the funeral for Jose Hermogenes Higuero will depart from Section Q, in the El Milagro neighborhood. Last night, the organizers of this demonstration of mourning and repudiation, as they described it, requested the total participation of the approximately 30,000 inhabitants of the neighborhood, as well as those of other nearby neighborhoods.

Street demonstrations continue in several parts of the capital, including at the markets. Several people are reportedly marching in Zone 7. A very serious demonstration reportedly began early this morning at the huge market in Zone 4. According to reports, numerous policemen and antiriot soldiers are in that sector. Yesterday, the market vendors announced that they would close their stands in protest against the high cost of living.

VIOLENCE ERUPTS AS MARKETS ORDERED TO CLOSE

PA041714 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1633 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Initial reports received by this newscast indicate that the plan to close all municipal markets has met resistance on the part of market vendors and incidents of violence have broken out. A serious incident just occurred at (El Guardo) Market in Guatemala City's Zone 11, where vendors who refused to close down their stands were beaten and stoned. A similar situation erupted at (La Terminal) Market, the city's largest market and major supplier of produce. A riot-control squad arrived here to prevent a mass demonstration that this markets' vendors were attempting to coordinate with those of the other Guatemala City market vendors.

Another report, this one from (La Florida) development in Guatemala City's Zone 19, indicates that serious disturbances have taken place there. Angry mobs of protesters set fire to a city bus and destroyed private property. Drivers of private vehicles who transit through areas where protests are taking place are being attacked. It is said that common criminals and hoodlums have infiltrated the demonstrations.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS TRANSPORTATION RATE INCREASE

PA041848 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1818 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Report from National Palace by a "special reporter" -- live]

[Text] Good afternoon, Emisoras Unidas listeners and friends. We have an extremely important national report.

Attention, much attention, Guatemalan citizens. President General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores has just reported that at the end of a 6-hour meeting he held today with all of his ministers and the president of the Bank of Guatemala, they reached the agreement that as of today, the municipal order authorizing the 5 centavo increase in the city transportation rates is left without effect. The president announced this measure will go into effect as of today, and that the municipal city mayor, Jorge Arturo Dominguez, has been notified so he will issue the corresponding municipal order cancelling the previous order that authorized the city transportation rates.

The president also announced that the government will subsidize the city transportation, and will therefore invest 2 million quetzales monthly.

Attention, dear listeners: The president also announced during a press conference he held following his cabinet meeting that no one was captured [captura] during the Army's occupation of the University of San Carlos in Guatemala City. The President also said that the Army did not cause any damage at the campus, except for breaking the main gate. The president also said that this afternoon he will meet with the rector of the University of San Carlos, Dr Eduardo Meyer Maldonado, and with the University higher council in order to explain the reasons the Army was foreed to occupy last night the university campus.

This has been an extremely important report, given to you by "Information Patrol" [title of newscast] as a scoop, straight from the source.

DISTURBANCES CONTINUE DESPITE FARE CANCELLATION

PA050015 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2310 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Disturbances continue in the city despite the official announcement abolishing the bus fare increase. Several violent incidents took place today in the capital city even after the people were informed of the official announcement that abolished the increased bus fares. The people feel that this action does not solve their serious economic situation, since increased prices have been established across the board for all staple products.

The largest disturbances took place at noon in the vicinity of El Trebol in Zone 12, and later spread to the vicinity of the bus terminal in Zone 4. Other groups of demonstrators dispersed to various sectors of Zone 1 and shouted slogans, but the demonstrations degenerated into riots with clashes between the police and hundreds of demonstrators.

A large group of individuals gathered at 12th Street and 4th Avenue in Zone 1 where they destroyed the windows of several stores with stones and sticks. Other entered buildings and destroyed several objects, while stealing others.

When the police arrived at the site of the incident, the crowds had already fled. A few moments ago there was a clash in the vicinity of the National Police Headquarters. Policemen with megaphones informed the demonstrators that the bus fares were lowered, but the demonstrators answered that this does not fully solve their problems.

USAC RECTOR SAYS ARMY TO WITHDRAW 5 SEPTEMBER

PA050134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0032 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Guatemala, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Tomorrow the Guatemalan Army will withdraw from the University of San Carlos (USAC), which was occupied last night by approximately 500 soldiers.

This was announced by USAC Rector Eduardo Meyer after a private meeting with Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores.

Meyer described the military occupation of the university as a "historical mistake" that was justified by the military government as a measure to avoid the "continued planning of collective actions in support of terrorist and subversive activities." The military occupation of the university took place in the midst of a wave of street protests in this capital since last Thursday over the government's economic policies.

DOWNTOWN AREA 'CALM'; ANTI-RIOT PLATOONS POSTED

PA050133 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0039 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Report by Domingo Nunez]

[Text] During a tour through the downtown area of the capital which concluded 2 minutes ago, we have ascertained that all is calm following the disturbances that took place this afternoon. The area including 11th Street north to 5th Street and 6th Avenue is completely closed to traffic, because squads of anti-riot platoons have been posted on each corner including 11th, 10th, 9th, 8th, and 6th Streets. Traffic has also been banned from 7th Avenue going north to 9th Street. Some property was damaged and is being cleared away at this moment following the riots at 12th Street between 6th and 7th Avenue in Zone 1.

I have some information for those travelling in their vehicles. The streets in the downtown area going from east to west and viceversa are completely clear and can be calmly used. There is heavy vigiliance by the authorities, but no demonstrators have been seen; consequently, calm has returned to the downtown area. Some stores, particularly cafeterias, are still open to the public and will remain open after 2100.

CENTRAL BANK CHIEF SAYS COUNTRY'S FUTURE 'POOR'

PA041332 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Sep (DPA) -- After analyzing the critical situation of the country, Central Bank President Oscar Alvarez said that the immediate future of Guatemala is poor. Criticizing what some politicians have said, Alvarez said that the people "can only be offered more poverty. Anything else would be demagoguery." He pointed out that the Guatemalan exports have dropped and so has the foreign currency revenue, while at the same time the country faces a fiscal deficit and the foreign debt grows. "Guatemala is impoverished," he emphasized. According to the president of the Guatemalan Central Bank, it will take the country at least 2 years to surpass the negative figures, and if it manages to stabilize itself it might begin to grow very slowly with positive figures. The economic-financial situation that the country faces today is one of the reasons for the people's discontent, which has been expressed in last week's demonstrations and disturbances, demanding a halt to inflation and a salary increase.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SUPPORT NORIEGA'S EFFORTS

PA310140 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Judging by the statements made by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, the Honduran Government does not support the efforts being made by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces, to achieve detente at the border with Nicaragua.

Gen Noriega, who upon his own initiative seeks a bilateral agreement between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and also tried to achieve one between Nicaragua and Honduras, began this effort in support of the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group. Paz Barnica recalled that Gen Noriega "visited Honduras and met with General Walter Lopez Reyes, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces."

"I understand that Gen Noriega was trying to arrange a meeting between the chief of the Honduran Armed Forces and Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra," the foreign secretary added. "Because of the information I have received on this matter, I do not feel that such an initiative could prosper at this moment," Paz Barnica concluded.

The Honduran Government has been reiterating that any solution to the problem of the region must be sought multilaterally and within the framework of the Contadora Group.

PAZ BARNICA ON FUNNELING OF U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

PA311536 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Honduran Government will not allow the United States to channel $27 million to the contras through its embassy in Tegucigalpa, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said yesterday. A U.S. journalist asked the official yesterday what actions the Honduran Government would take if the Reagan administration adopts such a decision, and Paz Barnica said:

"I do not believe that the Honduran Government would allow the U.S. Embassy to give money to people who are fighting against the regime of a neighboring country."

"Such an act would be incompatible with the principles of nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples," the foreign secretary said after describing such an action as "hypothetical." However, at the same time he said: "Honduras should not fold its arms in the face of the Nicaraguan threat."

PAZ BARNICA ADMITS ERROR ON MISSING PERSONS REPORT

PA301301 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica emphasized yesterday that the Armed Forces "worked hard" in drafting a report on missing persons, which President Roberto Suazo Cordova has refused to release. He also noted that Suazo Cordova "has taken the proper measures, within the realm of his competence, to ensure respect for human rights," but declined to comment on the charges made by Ramon Custodio, president of the Human Rights Committee, in the sense that the president is committing a crime by not revealing the report.

Paz Barnica, who defined himself as "a defender of human rights, not only in theory, but by conviction," denied having any knowledge of the contents of the document delivered to the chief of state by the Armed Forces 5 months ago. When asked why the government, freely chosen in elections, is denying the people the right to know the contents of the report, Paz Barnica replied that "the president is not denying the people any right."

"Moreover," he added, "in this country there is absolute freedom of the press; what is happening is that democracy must continue to be perfected."

The foreign minister admitted that last Friday he made a mistake by saying that a report on missing persons had been published, and noted that it was only a bulletin released by the Armed Forces.

GEN LOPEZ REYES CALLS FOR NEW ATTITUDE, UNITY

PA010230 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, yesterday called on the unity of all sectors in our country to defend our democratic system. He said: If we Hondurans do not modify our attitude, do not meditate on our public and private morality, if we do not let order and reason rule our actions, in sum, if we do not make the necessary efforts to achieve the desired unity of a powerful and ideal Honduran nationality, we shall have little hope for the consolidation of a democratic system and the continuation of constitutional governments. Gen Lopez Reyes made this statement during a graduation ceremony for military aviation pilots in Palmerola, Comayagua Department on 30 August.

[Begin recording] We look forward to the upcoming national elections to be held in November of this year with faith, confidence, and joy. This electoral process will mean for all Hondurans the survival of the democratic system we want to improve, and it will pull us out of the distressing problems resulting from the presence of numerous negative factors seriously affecting our progress and development. We must struggle to preserve our sovereign identity amid the ideological battle unleashed by foreign forces alien to our nationality.

If we Hondurans do not modify our conduct, if we do not meditate on our public and private morality, if we do not let our actions be guided by order and reason, in sum, if we do not make the necessary efforts to achieve the desired unity of a powerful and ideal Honduran nationality, we shall harbor little hope for the consolidation of the democratic system and future constitutional governments.

Before I end this speech, I want to express to His Excellency Roberto Suazo Cordova, the Honduran constitutional president and general commander of the Armed Forces, the eternal gratitude of the Army and Air Force, because he has given moral and economic support to these institutions at all times, in an effort to contribute to their progress. The Air Force Military Academy has modern and technologically advanced equipment thanks to his goodwill and his firm determination to improve the training of Honduran military pilots, so that they can efficiently carry out the important mission of defending the country's integrity, sovereignty, and peace. [end recording]

CLERGY SAYS MILITARY PERSECUTING PRIESTS

PA010415 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Aug 85 p 3

[Press communique of the Honduran Bishops Conference, dated 29 August 1985]

[Text] The Honduran Bishops Conference met 27-28 August to discuss some problems concerning the clergy.

1. A meeting was held with the chief of the Armed Forces and his closest coworkers to discuss the mission of the church and to try and establish channels of communication that will prevent conflictive situations in the future. This was done in view of the fact that lately some members of the clergy have suffered persecution in several parts of the country, particularly in Colon Department.

The dialogue was very broad and sincere, and therefore we hope that the situation will improve, and we will be able to fulfill our pastoral mission without any misunderstandings or fears.

2. It has been decided to create a legal aid office of the church to protect the members of the clergy and provide assistance in favor of human rights.

3. The evangelical mission of the church includes the participation of man, and therefore it would not be complete if we did not take into consideration the reciprocal participation between the gospel and the personal and social life of man. [CFR. D.P. 476)

4. We wish to remind those persons who engage in gossip and false accusations against the Christians who are committed to the church, that the holy law of God says "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor" (Ex 20:16.) Someday these persons will have to realize they are committing bad actions, and if human justice does not punish them, they will not escape God's judgment. (Matt. 12:36)

Tegucigalpa, 29 August 1985

Secretary of the Honduran Bishops Conference

Fr Dionisio Potvin

Assistant Secretary of the Honduran Bishop's Conference

'CABANAS-85' MANEUVERS WITH U.S. CONCLUDE

PA032305 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Report by German Vallecillos from La Ceiba, Atlantida Department]

[Excerpts] The "Cabanas-85" joint military exercises of the Honduran and U.S. Armies officially ended in Jocon, Yoro Department, on Saturday. Colonel Efrain Gonzalez Munoz, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces Joint General Staff, represented the Honduran forces at the closing ceremony in the absence of General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces. The U.S. ambassador in Honduras and other distinguished guests, as well as members of the national Army, attended the military ceremony.

This is part of the address delivered by Col Gonzalez Munoz on behalf of the Honduran Armed Forces chief:

[Begin recording] When weapons are displayed to guarantee people's rights and freedom they cease to be instruments that destroy man and the works he creates for his material and spiritual well-being; they become instruments of human excellence. The United States and Honduras are peace-loving nations, but that does not impede our understanding that the benefits of a peaceful, just, and orderly existence must be safeguarded with valor and sacrifice when circumstances so demand it. It would be unpardonable negligence on the part of democratic governments to neglect the professional preparation of their armed forces, created to defend good, preserve justice, and uphold the people's sovereignty at a time when totalitarian armies are increasing their professionals standards to inflict as much evil as possible on individuals, societies, and states.

That was the thesis of General Jose Trinidad Cabanas, illustrious figure of Honduras' military and civic history, whose memory we have sought to honor by naming these joint, combined U.S.-Honduran exercises after him.

All his actions -- just as the joint, combined exercises that conclude today -- were inspired by his desire to improve the quality of human life and maintain the prevalence of man's legal institutions. [end recording]

To conclude, Col Gonzalez Munoz thanked the residents of all the communities located near the theater of operations of the "Cabanas-85" military exercises on behalf of the Honduran Armed Forces and people, pointing out to them the various infrastructure projects and roads that were constructed over more than 27 km, and telling them that similar works will be constructed in the course of future U.S.-Honduran maneuvers.

REFUGEE COMMISSIONER ACCUSES ARMY OF ABUSE

PA041953 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1840 GMT 4 Sep 85

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The UN Office of High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today accused the Honduran Army of abusing the Salvadoran refugees sheltered in a Colomoncagua camp in western Honduras. Meanwhile, the Army reported that 650 Salvadoran guerrillas are using the camp as an overnight and rest shelter. The refugee camp, which serves as shelter to some 5,000 Salvadorans, was occupied by troops of the Honduran Army on 29 August.

The UNHCR said that soldiers "beat refugees left and right," according to a report by Waldo Villalpando, UNHCR representative in Honduras. He said that "a 2 month-old girl died from a kick" and that a soldier sexually abused a woman in a hut a short distance from the camp. [Quotation marks as received] The UNHCR reported that 33-year-old Manuel Romero died after being kicked in the head by a soldier who also tried to kick his grandmother, who was holding the baby.

The Army maintains that it entered the camp after learning of the presence of Salvadoran rebels there through reports issued by rebel defector Jose Antonio Chicas Sanchez, who in addition to giving the information, turned in an automatic rifle and ammunition. Chicas Sanchez showed the Honduran military the places where the guerrillas were and helped identify them, because "he did not want to continue living in subversion and because he wanted to be able to spend more time with his 16-year-old wife," said Major Miguel Ramirez, chief of intelligence of the battalion that occupied the installations.

"We reached the camp," Ramirez added, "without any orders to open fire and tried to do things as calmly as possible, but the refugees attacked us with sticks and stones, and therefore, we fired some shots in the air." The officer added that the soldiers received orders to defend themselves using their rifle butts and had to fight for 3 hours. He explained that in this confusion, guerrilla Manuel Romero took the rifle from Honduran Corporal Raul Flores Trejo and wounded him in the leg. "I then ordered him killed, and the same bullet which killed him wounded another man who was behind him," the officer added.

Waldo Villalpando said that certain limitations have been placed on the UNHCR personnel in Honduras as well as those from other agencies aiding the Salvadoran refugees in Colomoncagua. Villalpando insisted that a camp officer and two assistants were among those beaten by the soldiers.

The Honduran troops captured 10 persons, including chieftains of guerrilla groups, according to official reports. The UNHCR, however, insists they had refugee identification cards.

The UN agency also charged that on 31 August other Honduran military detachments entered two other camps near to Colomoncagua, without any incidents taking place.

There are currently 45,000 refugees -- including Salvadorans, Nicaraguans, and Guatemalans -- in Honduras.

NATIONAL FUEL SUPPLY LOW DUE TO STRIKE

PA032301 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 3 Sep 85 (ACAN-EFE) -- The U.S. "Texaco" refinery today warned the Honduran Government that there are only fuel reserves for 15 days due to the strike that began yesterday called by refinery workers. The company, which holds the monopoly for oil processing in the country, has asked that the strike be declared illegal.

The refinery workers are demanding "serious" negotiations with the management to discuss a number of economic and social benefits to improve their working conditions, according to a labor source. According to the company, "the union chose the most critical moment to declare a strike, as the refinery had been paralyzed since last 2 August for maintenance and cleaning purposes."

As soon as the refining operations began, the workers paralyzed the activities in all departments, while hundreds of tankers await loading for distribution in the country. The refinery's workers union pointed out that the Army and the government will be supplied, but that the decision depends on the company officials; that apparently the officials do not want to discriminate in the loading of the tankers.

The fuel reserve of 15 days is distributed throughout the country in the gas stations, which today began rationing sales to the public. The workers accuse the company of excessive profits of 40 percent, although the state only receives 30 percent of the profits from the sale of fuels, and the distributors to the public only 6 percent. Moreover, despite the drop in the crude prices, the profits of the refinery and their price to consumers remain the same.

Refinery Remains Closed

PA041913 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The Texaco Refinery remains, closed for the third consecutive day. The gasoline station reserves are beginning to run out. The Labor Ministry has appointed a commission to study the issue and mediate in the employee-employer conflict that is provoking a serious crisis in the country because a very small group of workers has a problem with the transnational company. This problem could easily be solved, through some goodwill of the enterprise and of the workers union. Let us listen to our correspondent in Puerto Cortez, Olman Serrano, with a special report:

[Begin recording] The Trade Union Federation of Northern Honduran Workers [Fesitranh] and the Confederation of Honduran Workers [CTH] might join the strike that is about to paralyze the country.

The 72-hour-old strike was ordered last Saturday by the Texaco Refinery workers union, and the fuel shortage is already noticeable in the various distribution centers in the northern area of the country.

A few hours after the strike began, the union workers -- who decided to stage the strike in an attempt to recover for the workers approximately 700,000 lempiras in special payments the company owes them -- received the support of Fesitranh and the CTH, which might join the strike in a few hours, according to the stike leaders.

The situation is becoming critical as time passes. According to union leaders, the current fuel supply in the national market will not last more than 24 hours. The leaders of the Texaco union and affiliates amount to 59 members, which is enough to have full control of the refinery in the distribution, refining, and storage aspects. [sentence as heard] The enterprise and all installations are currently under the control of the workers.

Meanwhile, the labor attorney general and the labor deputy minister arrived today at noon at the Texaco Refinery. They briefly said they are seeking a solution to this delicate conflict between the Texaco workers and the executives of the transnational enterprise. From Puerto Cortez, this has been Olman Serrano [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA CONGRATULATES LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

PA032319 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the revolutionary victory of Libya, Nicaraguan President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra has sent Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah the following message:

To His Excellency, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Tripoli:

Dear Companero: On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, of the revolutionary government, and of our people I wish to send you and the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah our best wishes for success on the occasion on 1 September of the anniversary of the revolutionary victory.

The people of Sandino celebrate the 16th anniversary of your victory, and through you, we send the brother people of Libya our most sincere friendship, which we are certain will continue to strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of Libya and Nicaragua for the sake of justice, freedom, and progress.

Fraternally yours, Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

ORTEGA CONGRATULATES VIETNAM ON 40th ANNIVERSARY

PA041433 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra sent greetings to the peoples and Government of Vietnam on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist revolution of Vietnam. The note adds that the foundation of the Republic of Vietnam constituted the greatest and most important victory of the anticolonialist and anti-imperialist forces over the reactionary policies of the time and that it represented the beginning of a new era for the revolutionary movement of the area.

The FSLN and the Sandinist people's revolution, who consider the Vietnamese people and vanguard as strong and supporting friends, congratulate you on this anniversary and wish you the best success in your peaceful work and in the defense of your achievements, the message concludes.

PRESIDENCY ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

PA042051 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the President's Office in Managua on 4 September]

1. Companero Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero has been appointed minister of justice. He replaces Dr Ernesto Martinez Castillo, who is now the Nicaraguan ambassador to the Soviet Union.

2. Companera Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano Marcenaro is the new deputy minister of the presidency.

3. Article 2 of Decree 1 dated 10 January 1985 has been amended. As a result of this amendment, the Presidential Ministry assumes the functions of the regional affairs secretariat.

Managua, 4 September 1985

For peace, all against aggression!

Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency

HUMBERTO ORGETA DISCUSSES DEFENSE ISSUES

PA040145 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] Humberto Ortega, commander of the revolution and minister of defense, said yesterday: "Nicaragua has no intention of boasting of a defeat over U.S. policy in Central America. Nicaragua, however, pursues the triumph of reason, justice, and peace in the area."

He stressed that Nicaragua's victory over the current war of aggression must be political and military through "a triumph, not only of arms, but of Nicaragua's diplomatic efforts and earnestness in the search for a peaceful solution in Central America," where there will be "neither winners nor losers." He gave an impromptu press conference to dozens of local and foreign journalists who covered the EPS official commemoration event at the San Jacinto Farm, and discussed various topics related to the current military situation.

Ortega recalled that the fundamental thing in the nation's effort that has allowed the country to steadily disable the CIA plans has been the people's general mobilization to counter the U.S.-financed mercenary forces.

Asked about the situation in Nicaragua's southern border, the EPS commander stressed the defeats suffered by the Democratic Reveolutionary Alliance [ARDE] terrorists at the San Juan River, and announced that the CIA now plans to establish forces of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] in the region, so that the current aggression in the country's nothern area can be extended to this area, too.

He said that, as a result of the success achieved by the EPS during its military campaigns in the southern region and the blows dealt to the mercenaries in the northern areas of Metagalpa, Jinotega, and Nueva Segovia, counterrevolutionaries are trying to "expand their operations" ["descompresionarse"] by carrying out some actions in Chontales Department. He indicated: "They are trying to effect diversionary operations in the country's center."

A U.S. journalist asked him about the use of MI-24 helicopters during the recent EPS operations in Esteli. The minister answered: "We make use of all weapons available throughout the national territory." He then said that land troops require air support by helicopters such as the MI-47, MI-24, MI-8 and MI-2.

Another foreign reporter asked: The Sandinist Air Force [FAS] operates against mercenaries. Does this represent an increase in the Air Force presence in operations?

Ortega answered: "It is the morale and the FAS' tactical and operational capacity that have increased." He then indicated: "This is our jump ahead as the result of our use of more modern helicopters for defense."

Dwelling on the subject, a reporter quoted a recent statement made by Jinotega Bishop Pedro Lisimaco Vilchez that "planes and helicopters indiscriminately bombed civilians in the north."

The FSLN National Directorate member said: "I really do not know what the bishop was talking about...perhaps he was talking about Somoza times, because the sight of our shrapnels and helicopters are well directed toward CIA mercenaries." [sentence as published]

Asked about the role of the Sandinist People's Militias [MPS] and self-defense forces in aggression areas, Commander Ortega said that in the past 6 years, those units have accumulated great experience, especially in rural areas, which are the most affected by the war, where "the militias not only master the art of self-defense, but are also capable of supporting larger units such as the BLI, that is, the Unconventional Warfare Battalions."

He added: The MPS have come of age and their operations have reached an organizational, moral, and combative maturity. They have become so strong that they are also capable of operating in areas outside their jurisdiction. The minister insisted in pointing out that the main thing in this struggle is the total mobilization of the people to defend the country. He said that the current call on the MPS is made within this framework; "in the face of the aggressiveness of Yankee interventionist plans, they take on a much greater patriotic importance," he added.

Regarding this, Orgega reported that in the past 3 months, a profound study of the registration, selection, and recruitment processes has been made to correct a number of mistakes, deficiencies, and problems observed in previous periods. He added: Mistakes will be overcome.

Asked about the war experience acquired by the Somozist counterrevolution in the past, Commander Ortega indicated that although the mercenaries had acquired some experience in their operations against the people, "most of their forces are doomed to failure."

They analyzed terrorist plans carried out in 1984 to "free terrorists" in the country's north, prevent the coffee harvest, and this year, to "occupy important areas in Esteli." He said that all these operations failed.

He said these defeats have affected the ranks of the mercenaries and that this is reflected in constant desertions by Somozists who in the past months have embraced the amnesty decreed by the revolution and have turned themselves over to the authorities in different areas.

Despite millions in U.S. aid, "the physician arrived late, because the counterrevolution has entered a phase from which it will not be able to recover," Commander Ortega said in conclusion.

U.S.-HONDURAN MANEUVERS REHEARSAL FOR INVASION

PA311516 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The U.S. and Honduran troops are pushing simulated guerrilla groups toward an annihilation zone as part of the "Cabanas-85" joint maneuvers being held in Yoro Department. Approximately 1,200 combined troops, under joint command, carried out an attack this morning on a huge camp located yesterday by the special forces.

The simulated attack began with an intense bombing and shelling of the camp to weaken the enemy positions, eliminate possible machine-gun pits, and sweep a mined zone.

The role of the enemy is being played by the 1st Infantry Battalion, which was deployed to the maneuver zone last week.

The rebels flushed out of the camps and other smaller installations have only one escape route.

Yesterday, another special unit covered the area through which the rebels could have escaped.

However, the escape route leads to a zone chosen by the joint command for the annihilation of the rebels. This exercise began 5 days ago and the attack and annihilation will take place tomorrow morning with the participation of airborne troops, air and artillery support, and the infantry.

The U.S. and Honduras are pushing a simulated group of guerrillas to annihilate them. We repeat, 1,200 U.S. soldiers and 900 Hondurans are involved in this maneuver.

The main objective of this maneuver is to observe the behavior of the troops under a joint command and in joint actions; the Honduran Army's reaction in face of weapons it does not have.

It is also aimed at observing the Honduran Army's logistics, communications system, and its deployment plans. It it a large operation.

Meanwhile, the U.S. troops are practicing their anti-guerrilla knowledge and adapting themselves to difficult geographic and climatic zones where they may have to fight someday.

The Nicaraguan Government has charged that the U.S.-Honduran joint maneuvers are a U.S. rehearsal to invade Nicaragua and overthrow the Sandinist regime.

BORGE AGAIN CALLS COSTA RICA TO DIALOGUE

PA041614 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution and Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez said that all Central American countries are obligated to create conditions for an understanding among the brother nations that form a single community. Borge made the statement during the second day of the Fourth Social Sciences Congress being held at the Cesar Augusto Silva Conventions Center.

Commander Borge urged Costa Rica not to allow itself to be provoked by the aggressive policy of the U.S. Government, which only seeks to destroy the Sandinist revolution. Once again we say, he added, we regret the events that have taken place along our common border, as these are sorrowful events for both countries.

He pointed out: If both countries want peace, nothing is preventing us from doing so, or from holding a dialogue.

HENRY RUIZ STRESSES INTEREST IN PEACE

PA301915 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Commander Henry Ruiz, foreign cooperation minister, who traveled to Angola today to participate in the meeting of the nonaligned countries' ministers, said: Nicaragua's main objective is to seek peace, because peace must be considered within the framework of the region.

[Begin recording] As a country and government, our stance indicates a particular interest. Nevertheless, we have reached a consensus through the successive Contadora documents. Some documents have even been described as being worthy of immediate signing. Some of these documents have included proposals not easy for us to sign. These documents, however, indicate that seeking peace is our main goal. Our arguments regarding the seeking of peace will be those presented here and others we may produce. Rest assured, however, that Nicaragua is primarily interested in peace.

The next matter to be considered is that Nicaragua's peace must also be considered in the framework of the region. This is a question independent of whether we turn to third countries or not. For instance, Costa Rica's stance is truly dangerous; that of El Salvador is also dangerous for the area. Regardless of the negotiation or political framework considered or involved, we all have to be concerned over Nicaragua's peace by also concerning ourselves with the (?region's peace.) As we belong to a group of heterogeneous countries, each with its own particular stance, we must also clarify the situation regarding Nicaragua, for example, the escalation of aggression and a virtual declaration of war. According to the latest versions, Nicaragua is an East-West problem. This was included in a statement by Shultz during talks with the Soviet foreign minister, according to official releases.

We believe all these things are of interest for the Nonaligned Movement and continue to reflect the chain of U.S. pretexts to create conflicts that could generate situations [words indistinct]. This is our main interest as [words indistinct]. In addition, we will try to make ourselves heard in order to find a solution to the problem of the venue for the next meeting [words indistinct] we want to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement; each of these meetings consolidates the unity of the Third World countries. [end recording].

WORKERS DELEGATION MEETS WITH GDR'S FELFE MEMBER

PA291225 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo of the GDR's Socialist Unity Party, today praised the heroic struggle that the Nicaraguan people wage under FSLN leadership against imperialist aggressions.

During a meeting with a delegation of the Association of Agricultural Workers [ATC] headed by Edgardo Garcia, Felfe stressed that the GDR will continue to morally support Nicaragua's revolutionary struggle. Garcia thanked the GDR for its solidarity and discussed the defense of the victorious 1979 revolution, the continuation of agrarian reform, and the efforts to increase production. The two parties pointed out the need to step up the struggle for peace in the world, disarmament, and detente against U.S. imperialism's confrontation-oriented policy and arms race.

CANADIAN PEACE MISSION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA041547 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Press Office announced that seven representatives of various sectors of the Canadian people arrived in the country today on a peace mission. The Canadian group is on an investigative tour of Central America, Mexico, and Washington. When it returns to Canada it will present a report on the Central American situation to Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Clark. It will meet with various sectors during its stay in Nicaragua. It met today with Maria Harmann, a member of the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Tomorrow it will meet with a National Assembly commission made up of Clemente Guido of the Conservative Party, Danilo Aguirre of the FSLN, and Nathan Sevilla, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly.

MISURA RELEASES UNOMASUNO CORRESPONDENT

PA010137 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Juan Jose Gonzalez, the correspondent in Nicaragua for the Mexican daily UNOMASUNO who on 27 August was abducted by a group of Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [Misura] rebels commanded by "Aguila Negra" was released the day after his abduction, a Nicaraguan Interior Ministry communique states. Gonzalez was ambushed by rebels as he rode in a truck toward the Rio Coco area settlements, where he was to research an article on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast region. Gonzalez, who also works for the Mexican periodical PANORAMA, was freed at 2000 on 28 August. The reason for his release is not known.

FIRE IN HAVANA MUNITIONS DUMP FORCES EVACUATIONS

FL042154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Because of the large fire that broke out this morning in the munitions storage warehouse located in the Jaruco-San Jose zone of Havana Province, the orderly evacuation of residents of some of the towns in this area is being carried out. The evacuations are being carried out under the supervision of the local authorities, it was reported by the National General Staff of Civil Defense. The report says the fire has claimed various victims among the warehouse guard force. Fire fighting operations are continuing at this moment and civil defense measures are being taken in accordance with the situation. The note issued by the National General Staff of Civil Defense adds that the fire that started this morning in the munitions storage warehouse located in the Jaruco-San Jose zone is under control.

Nine Presumed Dead

FL042340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The National General Staff of the Civil Defense reported that since 1600 today, the explosions and fires caused by the accident in the munitions warehouse in the Jaruco-San Jose zone of Havana Province were completely under control. The population of nearby locations that were evacuated are returning to their homes.

The estimated number of victims has risen to 9 personnel who were working on a boat where the accident occurred. It is presumed they died during the first explosion. The rest of the personnel working in the area were unhurt or suffered minor injuries. One person was severely injured. No victims in the civilian population have been reported.

SRV JUSTICE MINISTER ATTENDS INDEPENDENCE CEREMONY

FL030256 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Cuba also celebrated the 40th anniversary of the SRV's declaration of independence during a ceremony held at the National Scientific Research Center, CENIC, in Havana. The ceremony was presided over by Vietnamese Justice Minister Phan Hien, president of the delegation visiting Cuba for that brother country's independence festivities, and Jesus Montane, alternate Politburo member and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, as well as the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba, and representatives of the National Liberation Movement. In his speech, Phan Hien said the ceremony confirms once again the ties of friendship and unity that bind the two people's in the struggle for construction of a new society and against imperialism. He was appreciative of the demonstrations of solidarity with his country from the Cuban people, party, and government.

AALAPSO LEADER MEETS SRV SECRETARY IN HANOI

FL032150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Rene Capote Anillo, executive secretary general of AALAPSO, met today in Hanoi with Hoang Tung, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party. During the meeting, the Vietnamese leader showed interest in AALAPSO's work and discussed the Indochinese country's activities in that area with Capote Anillo.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH U.S. DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

FL032332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1825 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU, met today in Moscow with a U.S. delegation presided over by Robert Byrd, Democratic minority leader of the Senate. During the meeting, Gorbachev reviewed the current state of Soviet-U.S. relations and the International situation. He advocated improving relations between the two countries in a climate of mutually beneficial cooperation. The highest USSR leader reiterated to the U.S. delegation the USSR's peace initiatives such as the recent moratorium on nuclear explosions and the proposal to the United Nations for peaceful exploration of space. The realization of these proposals would strengthen mutual confidence and reduce tension between the USSR and the United States.

Gorbachev said the USSR and the United States are the most militarily powerful countries and neither one is content with the other being superior in that area. There is no need to test this power and make the situation more dangerous. He stressed that the position between the USSR and the United States does not cause any problems due to the difference in their socioeconomic systems but the fundamental responsibility of the two countries should be preventing nuclear war and guarding peace. In reference to the upcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva, Gorbachev assured the U.S. senators that the USSR will attend with the desire to strengthen peace.

REAGAN'S LETTER TO SALVADORAN PRESIDENT VIEWED

FL301928 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Commentary by Radio Rebelde Network Director Juan Hernandez]

[Text] El Salvador, like the great majority of underdeveloped countries, cannot escape the current international financial crisis. Its economy, extremely split and immersed in a war of attrition, only survives thanks to Yankee support. Several days ago, an observer compared the Salvadoran regime to gravely ill patients who are only clinically alive thanks to the equipment and care lavished on them. In this case, that supposed doctor is U.S. imperialism, and above all, its guardian is Mr Ronald Reagan.

Today, it was reported by cable that the U.S. President sent a letter to the chief of the Salvadoran dictatorship Jose Napoleon Duarte where he assures Napoleon Duarte that he will soon speak to Congress about a so-called additional military assistance loan for El Salvador. According to a White House spokesman, the figure will be another $50 million. Money to try to crush the FMLN. Also a few days ago, referring to El Salvador's domestic economic crisis and the strikes declared by the working class, and despite the repression, Jose Napoleon Duarte accused the working class leaders of being allies of the guerrillas and of course, has unleashed a manhunt against them ranging from assassinations to the confinement of hundreds of trade union activists.

El Salvador is a ruined country, impoverished by war, pillaged, lacking in sources of labor, education, and public health. El Salvador is the image of Latin American grief. They say hunger is the only thing divided among many that touches the most. There is much hunger in El Salvador. However, this disgrace does not touch the table of men such as Napoleon Duarte, favored by U.S. money, which this year along has subsidized him with $30 million and now is considering offering him another $50 million.

Nevertheless, dollars will not be sufficient to rescue a regime condemned to death from a political swamp. The peoples cannot be bought because dignity and independence do not have a price.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. AID TO SALVADORAN AIR FORCE

PA301933 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 29 Aug 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] It is possible that the U.S. news media is not permitting U.S. citizens to realize that the conflict in El Salvador is becoming more like what happened in Vietnam, with the Pentagon's increasingly less covert participation in a futile attempt to tilt the balance in favor of the party losing the conflict. This can be easily proven by the air transportation of troops carried out by orders of the U.S. Defense Department. According to the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, the Salvadoran Air Force has 49 helicopter gunships that are also used to transport troops. All these helicopters are U.S. made. Also of U.S. make are the six Huey 500 helicopters with guns that can fire 6,000 shots per minute and from which pour the bursts of gunfire on the Salvadoran villages where the Army suspects guerrillas are located. It has been estimated that the United States has tripled the number of military aircraft provided to the Salvadoran regime. From this it is logical to assume that the strafings and bombings of civilians have increased.

In 1982, the Salvadoran rebels reported that the regime's Air Force carried out a total of 111 raids on Salvadoran densely populated towns, with an average of 200 inhabitants per square kilometer. Since 1984, more than 3,300 civilians have died in El Salvador, as a result of the bombing and strafing. In addition to this the Salvadoran Air Force has sprayed the countryside with napalm and white phosphorous. Evidence of this can be seen in Guazapa Hill, a densely populated zone, and in the departments of Morazan and San Vicente, where the guerrillas have endured for more than a year the massive attacks of the regime's Air Force.

The rebels' antiaircraft fire has been very effective and the amount of damage caused to U.S. aircraft has increase. The most smashing blow to the rapid deployment tactic has been up to now the battle of Suchitoto, which took place on 9 November 1984 as part of an operation the rebels called: Yankees, Hands Off El Salvador. Suchitoto is a town of some 5,000 inhabitants. On that day guerrilla units attacked the military posts in the town. The guerrillas shot down three of the helicopters sent by the regime as reinforcements and damaged another five helicopters as well as a push and pull plane, not to mention the large number of casualties that the guerrillas inflicted on the regime's infantry.

U.S. diplomatic sources have reported that the Salvadoran Air Force is dropping an average of 135 bombs -- 500 and 750 pounds -- and firing approximately 975 rockets each month. The rebels have damaged more helicopters so far this year than they did all last year. Up to July, the guerrillas had hit with their antiaircraft guns a total of 24 U.S.-made aircraft. Last year, the rebels damaged 21 aircraft and shot down 8, including an aircraft transporting Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, who died in that crash along with other officers.

According to the FMLN, the United States has assumed absolute control of the Salvadoran Army with its 200 advisers and by running the military apparatus in its strategic and tactical aspects. U.S. analysts have said that the U.S. Government is investing $50,000 in counterinsurgency plans for each guerrilla.

U.S. CARIBBEAN BASIN PLAN TERMED 'RIDICULOUS'

PA311631 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 28 Aug 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government gets caught in its own traps and in the end falls into disrepute in the eyes of the international public. This has happened on countless occasions. Its support for the United Kingdom during the war with Argentina over the Malvinas Islands, the criminal invasion of Grenada, and its open support for despotic regimes on the continent while imposing so-called democratic conditions, are some of the many cases in which Washington has been placed in a ridiculous position in the eyes of the international community.

The regrettable fact regarding each of the North American maneuvers is that they cost hundreds of thousands of innocent lives of the peoples in the countries involved, and cause a worsening of the inhumane socioeconomic conditions in which most of those people live. The demagogic U.S. promises of economic aid to the Latin American and Caribbean peoples, not to mention the political and military promises, have been nothing but illusions designed to sow expectations of well-being, with the real objective being to reinforce U.S. hegemony in the area.

A significant example is the so-called Caribbean Basin Plan, promoted by the United States in 1982, which was supposed to bring economic welfare and happiness to the people of the area. After 3 years, the plan has been nothing more than one of the many broken U.S. promises. In practice, the idea was ridiculous. Washington had allocated some $300 million for the Caribbean countries, reportedly for the purpose of promoting commerce and industrial development. Some press sources in the area said at the time that the amount of aid proposed was insignificant and that it would not be sufficient to promote even minimal economic reactivation in just one of the Caribbean Basin countries.

Those press sources were right. A recent SELA report published in Caracas states that the countries included in the so-called Caribbean Basin Plan are at present experiencing the most serious and desperate situation in their histories. The countries in question, the report emphasized, have seen not an increase, but a reduction in their income from exports to the U.S. market, because of the spiraling decline in prices and U.S. protectionism. The SELA report adds that the foreign debt problem of the Caribbean Basin countries is particularly serious and that the U.S. plan to which President Reagan gave so much publicity does not meet the overall needs of the area.

In this regard, the Spanish press agency EFE said that the future of the countries in the area is not at all optimistic and that the so-called Caribbean Basin Plan reflects the failure of the U.S. policies in the area. At this point, official representatives of the U.S. Government no longer even mention the widely publicized economic plan, which turned out to be one of the many U.S. farces. Those governments in the area that believed in such promises, such as the Jamaican Government, are now faced with an unsolvable crises and have no answer for the increasing popular demand for economic improvements. Once again, the United States has failed to fulfill its promise. However, nowadays, only a few believe in the White House fairy tales and in the alleged virtues of such a deceitful neighbor.

IMF BLAMED FOR DOMINICAN ECONOMIC, DEBT PROBLEMS

PA032307 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Dominican Republic is one of the countries in the Caribbean that is currently experiencing an unprecedented economic tragedy. The Dominican people are paying for the effects of the draconian measures applied by the government at the instructions of the IMF in an attempt to lessen the difficulties caused by the more than $3 billion foreign debt.

In April 1984, the popular masses took to the streets to protest the IMF-imposed economic measures that increased the cost of living to unprecedented levels. In the first 6 months of this year, several strikes were called by the four most important labor confederations in the Dominican Republic to demand the repeal of unpopular economic measures issued by the government. The repression led to the death of several persons.

In mid-August, a report of the IMF reveals that the servicing of the Dominican foreign debt will exceed the country's capital until (?1989). The document explains that the negative prospects for the prices of sugar and tobacco and the depletion of Dominican gold deposits will lead to a still more critical economic situation in that country.

Nevertheless, the IMF document warns the Salvador Jorge Blanco government that it must maintain the so-called adjustment policy in order to pay its foreign debt. After indicating that the country's economic recovery is not easy, the IMF report states that the process of adjustment of the Dominican economy has become even more difficult due to the need to generate resources toward new investments and to pay off the foreign debt on the basis of dwindling exports.

The report of the U.S.-controlled IMF opposes the maintenance of subsidies on rice and a possible emergency public works plan by the government to confront with dignity the high unemployment rate in the country. The country's economic difficulties will increase when the subsidies and the job programs cannot be financed by the available fiscal revenues.

The report indicated that if artificial means are used to try to overcome this situation through import restrictions or controls on the flight of capital, they will only cause distortions and destroy the incipient reorganization of the economic base. In other words, the IMF stubbornly opposes any deviation from its plan of having the Dominican Government strictly comply with all the provisions in the agreement signed in 1984, without in any way taking into account the sufferings of the Dominican people upon whose shoulders the burden of the country's acute economic crisis falls.

FOREIGN DEBT DOCUMENT SUBMITTED AT OTTAWA MEETING

FL050140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Ottawa -- Severro Aguirre, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government of Cuba, said today the Latin American branch released a fundamental document on the topic of the foreign debt at the 74th World Interparliamentary Conference.

Aguirre, who represents Cuba at the conclave held in the Canadian capital with more than 100 countries in attendance, told PRENSA LATINA the NATO countries have the most negative attitudes to this topic but the unity of the Latin American delegates silenced all voices to the contrary.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT TO DECIDE ON RENEWING TIES

FL301516 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The Brazilian Ministry today reported the final decision on renewal of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Cuba will be made by President Jose Sarney. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has prepared a study that is being considered by the National Defense Council to evaluate the advisability of normalization of diplomatic ties with Cuba. According to sources, currently, there is no reason for relations between Cuba and Brazil to continue interrupted. Cuba maintains relations with the majority of Latin American countries. The Brazilian Ministry's report is favorable toward renewal of ties with Cuba. It affirms that if the majority of Latin American countries maintain ties with Cuba, there is no reason for Brazil not to do the same.

PERU EXPECTS TO NORMALIZE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

FL301506 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner has said in Lima that his government is confident that diplomatic relations with Cuba will be normalized soon. In a press conference with foreign journalists, Wagner said he expected ambassadors would soon be accredited by both countries.

WORKERS SUPPORT ANTIAPARTHEID DECLARATION

FL040154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The National Metallurgical Workers Union Secretariat, representing more than 71,000 members, condemns with profound anger the massacres perpetrated by the South African racist authorities against the growing people's movement of repudiation and the black minorities who confront the regime imposing such a denigrating system. The metallurgical workers unconditionally support the inalterable policy and principals of the Cuban Government and party expressing solidarity with the South African black population's struggle where its children, youth, and elderly confront the barbaric repressions committed against them by the South African facists for defending their legitimate rights. Neither their repressive apparatus nor the support of their U.S. godfathers will be able to detain this movement nor the liberation of Nelson Mandela, leader of the National African Congress.

More on Support

FL041435 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] People from the entire country continue supporting Cuba's revolutionary government's declaration against the minority racist policy imposed by South Africa's regime. Such a policy, increases in a horrifying way, mass murders, avid patriot hunts, tortures, repression, and persecution in the South African territory.

UNION URGES PAY RAISE TO END BAUXITE STRIKE

FL032012 Bridgetown CANA in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Sept 3, CANA-REUTER -- Surinamese Trade Union Leader Fred Derby has said there will be no end to a six-day old strike at the Billiton Bauxite Mining Company unless the management implements a five percent pay rise proposed by the government. Derby, the leader of Suriname's militant C-47 Trade Union Federation which controls the bauxite industry, told a meeting of 300 strikers in Paramaribo yesterday that the pay rise would cost the Dutch mining company 1.7 million Surinamese guilders (one million dollars) per year.

Suriname's military leader Desi Bouterse also called on Billiton to implement the five per cent pay rise in a speech to the Army's political organisation, the February 25 Movement. Lieutenant-Colonel Bouterse accused opposition forces within the country and exile groups in the Netherlands of trying to exploit irresponsibly the Billiton labour dispute for political ends. Bouterse's five-year-old military government has already taken a battering from a labour dispute in the vital bauxite industry, which generates 80 per cent of Suriname's export earnings. A crippling five-week strike in December 1983 forced Bouterse to repeal unpopular tax measures and promise a gradual return to democracy. While supporting a five per cent pay rise for the Billiton workers, Bouterse said this should be followed by a pay freeze for several years in view of the country's economic crisis. Referring to the economy in general, Bouterse said that any wage freeze should be accompanied by measures to control prices, profits and losses.

Billiton, a subsidiary of the royal Dutch Shell group, has said that it cannot afford to raise wages in view of rising losses caused by the world slump in aluminium prices. The company said two weeks ago that it expected a loss of 27.8 million dollars on its Surinamese operations this year, up from 21.3 million in 1984.

Derby said the proposed five per cent pay rise could easily be absorbed by a large multinational group like Shell, and he demanded that Billiton pay its 800 workers for a two-week go-slow staged in July to back pay demands. Billiton's failure to include payment for the go-slow period in its August wage packet triggered the present stoppage at its two million tonnes per year capacity Onverwacht mine last Thursday.

Four weeks ago, the Surinamese Government ordered Billiton to implement a five per cent pay rise and pay its workers for the go-slow period after the union and management failed to agree on a settlement. However, this was withdrawn after Billiton refused to comply, and the dispute was referred to arbitration by an industrial tribunal.

Industry sources said Billiton employees are clocking into the Onverwacht mine every day, but they are refusing to work.

Suriname's other bauxite mining concern, the Aluminium Company of Surinam, (Suralco), is continuing to operate normally after reaching agreement on a two-year wage freeze with its labour force last April.

NETHERLANDS PRIEST EXPELLED FOR COMMENTS

FL301454 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Suriname has expelled the Dutch priest (Father Neurdemier). He is accused of repeated comments prejudicial to the security of the state. Suriname's military leader Desi Bouterse said that (Father Neurdemier's) activities were part of a script written in the Netherlands, as he put it. The priest will be put on a plane back to the Netherlands later today, Friday.

ARGENTINA

BANK APPROVES WITHDRAWALS OF FROZEN DEPOSITS

PY041902 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The Central Bank has issued a resolution that states that as of 10 September, banks will be allowed to return all or part of each foreign currency deposit, provided the returned amount does not surpass $8,500 or its equivalent in another currency. This amount is to be added to the $1,500 or its equivalent that the Central Bank authorized for withdrawal approximately 1 month ago, after the freeze decreed last May. Deposits of more than $10,000 will be returned in October.

URUGUAY

REFERENDUM POSSIBLE ON UNION ACTIVITIES, STRIKES

PY301343 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2313 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Aug (EFE) -- President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has told opposition leaders that his government is willing to call for a referendum aimed at regulating labor union activities and the right to strike. This information was reported today by BUSQUEDA, an independent weekly magazine. Leftist sources who confirmed the report added that the government's attitudes should also be submitted to a referendum, because the administration has refused to meet the people's demands.

In statements to the press, Senator Francisco Rodriguez Camusso has criticized President Sanguinetti's idea. Rodriguez Camusso belongs to the Broad Front, a leftist coalition. He said that General Liber Seregni had been informed about the possibility of calling for a referendum, although it was considered a secondary option. On its front page, BUSQUEDA reported that Sanguinetti has proposed calling for a referendum if the dialogue fails to normalize the labor situation. In view of the numerous labor conflicts, ruling Colorado Party lawmakers have repeatedly asked that labor union activities and the right to strike be subject to regulations. The labor movement, which is controlled by the left, has strongly criticized such proposals.

According to the BUSQUEDA report, in private meetings with Seregni and with Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, Sanguinetti also said that the government will call for the resumption of the social dialogue only when the tensions have been sufficiently eased. Eleven days ago, the president ordered the suspension of the dialogue that the government, the political parties, the labor unions, and the businessmen had begun in search of a social accord. Three meetings were held before the dialogue was suspended. According to an official announcement, the government believes that it is not possible to hold a dialogue while several strikes are paralyzing essential public utilities.

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH ECUADOR

PY041738 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Montevideo, 4 Sep (AFP) -- President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has expressed his solidarity with the Ecuadoran Government in view of the terrorist actions which on Monday, 2 September, caused the death of banker Nahim Isaias. In a message to his Ecuadoran counterpart, Leon Febres Cordero, the president repudiated those acts which, he stated, are an attack against democratic institutions.